

INSIDE: The new enthusiasm for free trade with America

Maclean's

DECEMBER 10, 1984

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.50

THE LIFE MACHINE

**William Schroeder
and the Jarvik-7
artificial heart**

**A chronicle
of the
Louisville
drama**



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OPENS DECEMBER 14 AT A THEATRE NEAR YOU.

COVER

The life machine

William Schroeder chose to become a human guinea pig in the quest to perfect a permanent artificial heart instead of waiting to die from heart disease. But as the 65-year-old grandfather began his new life last week, some doctors argued that the operation had been premature and Schroeder had been denied his best chance for survival. —Page 22

COVER PHOTO BY STYLING/DOUGLAS JONES



The move toward free trade

The issue that pitted one Prime Minister and defeated another is once again forcing Canadians to consider the pros and cons of free trade with the United States. —Page 46



A child's garden of books

The holiday season has brought a bumper crop of new gift books for children—many attractively illustrated and some more affordable than ever before. —Page 52



The tape and paper chase

In a three-day streak of misadventure involving misplaced ministerial file folders and a tape of a minister's private debate, the Tories lost some of their stiffness. —Page 19



The end of Flower power

After 14 seasons as one of hockey's most exciting players and prolific scorers, "The Player," Guy Lafleur tearfully retired, realizing that the magic was gone. —Page 59

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The matter of life

Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm was among the most outspoken critics of the successful artificial heart operation carried out last week at Louisville, Ky.'s Humana Hospital-Audubon. Said the Democratic governor—who also argues that terminally ill people have a "duty to die" rather than to survive on life-support systems: "The problem that we have here with high-tech medicine is really a Phaedra bargain, where for a few extra days of life all we have to do is pay the price that could bankrupt the country. America cannot afford the health care we have right now."

America, indeed North America, can easily afford to continue the artificial heart program at an ever-expanding rate. So far, private companies and investors are covering the cost of the implants, and when governments have to step in and pick up some of the expense, cancelling the construction of one Pershing II missile would finance numerous operations.

Many critics of the heart transplant program are less strident than Lamm, but they are concerned by the "human guinea pig" aspects of the undertaking. And that objection is a more compelling one. There is no doubt that the first patients to receive heart transplants, as well as Harvey Calkins who received the first permanent artificial heart in Utah in 1969, lived for only a short time afterward. But they underwent those operations by free choice—and each led inexorably to rapid improvements in surgical techniques which helped doctors preying on their lives after subsequent operations.

As interviewees with transplant patients for this week's cover story make clear, patients do not consider themselves to be in any way compromised by the operations that they have undergone. On the contrary, they are almost unanimous in welcoming a second chance to live. And as Dr. Calvin Seidler, chief of the multiorgan transplant service at London, Ont.'s University Hospital, pointed out, the cost of their operations in most cases is less than the cost would have been to keep them alive on life-support systems. In fact, the only real argument against transplants in the past, and the use of artificial organs in the future, is an argument against life itself.

Kevin Doyle

Maclean's Dec. 10, 1984

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LETTERS

Unity and mistrust

"A nation bitterly divided" (Cover, Nov. 18) shows only the tip of the geographical iceberg tearing away at the Indian subcontinent. India is not a nation but a confederation of nation-states, and it is experiencing the strong centrifugal forces of the historical cultural momentum of these states. The vast sizes of the geographic areas and populations involved add to the difficulty of federal unity. Differences take a long time to die—especially those reinforced by hatred and mistrust. —EDWARD R. GIBSON

Deuteronomy 32

Directions for dialogue

Despite being an avid animal lover, I do not understand the controversy over the fate of the halibut ("Of seances and broken hearts," *An American View*, No. 194) either. I think the thrust of articles and dialogue should be shifted to another point in need to light by Fred Beumig's article. If, in fact, 30,000 Americans use "brain dead," perhaps our energies should be positively directed to encouraging people to authorize the use of their organs for implant purposes when they no longer have use of them.

—ITTA KASANO

English: Out

Taken to task

I was pleased to see the two protest letters on the subject of our government's handling of the (now) formaldehyde foam insulation problem. If letters like these would receive the prominence in the media that is awarded

PASSAGES

DEBBE Jesuit philosopher and theologian (d. 1902). **Hernard Longeneau**, 70, whose Christian doctrines were based on the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas and are now studied at scholarly institutions around the world, after a lengthy illness, at the Jesuit Infirmary in Pickering, Ont. Born in Buckingham, Que., Longeneau entered the Jesuits in 1902 and went on to study theology and philosophy in Canada, England and Rome. He was ordained a priest in the Georgetown College in Rome, where he later taught from 1953 to 1965. Longeneau published his first book, *Imagery: A Study of Modern Christian Symbolism*, in 1957, which established him as a prominent Catholic philosopher.

DEED: Canadian composer Godfrey Ridout, 66, professor of music at the University of Toronto's faculty of music from 1948 until he retired in 1982, of cancer, in Toronto. A composer of operatic and symphonic works as well as film and drama scores, Ridout was famous for his range—from the moving *Railroad No. 1* for Viola and Mary to the whimsical *Two* written for Toronto's Spring Thru annual revue in the 1940s and 1950s.

1983: Ontario New Democratic Party star **James Renwick**, GE, who won his Riverside riding seat in Toronto in 1968 and retained it through five elections, of a heart attack, in Toronto. A respected corporate lawyer before he entered politics, Renwick distinguished himself in the legislature as the scold critic for justice and finance.

1963: Personal Ann of Green Gables star Patsy Mink, 62, of cancer, in Toronto. He created the Green Gables role of Matthew Cuthbert for the Charlottetown Festival in 1956 and held it until 1972. Mink began his acting career with the John Holden players in Bala, Ont., in 1946, then became a regular as Timber Tom on CBC's *Friendly Country* show in the 1950s.

DECEASED Toronto businessman **Fred Johnson**, whose abduction from his luxurious Forest Hill home in 1970 became a mystery, by the Ontario Supreme Court, which upheld a lower court ruling. Three insurance companies currently owe it \$1 million in life policies on Johnson, maintained that Johnson's criminal record and his underworld connections led them to believe that he had disappeared of his own will and they have withheld the money from his estate. His wife, Lisa, is now free to dispose of her husband's estate, but the ruling does not ensure payment of the insurance money.

Water beyond needs

I must tie this issue with your Nov. 29 Media Watch article, "A magazine killed by fadious numbers." I suggest that Quasi went down the tubes because of the poor selection of content—perhaps the result of being generated, in editorial decisions, by a number of people who had particular axes to grind and who insisted, more often than is, grounding their. Such behavior can hardly endeavor itself to advertisers who, as you rightly point out, are only interested in "reach." In those circumstances, four good models, or 40, would still be of no avail.

—THOMAS D. J. REARD

West Nile Dist.

His last dare: *deceiving*—surveys that do not ask what people would like to do on TV, read in magazines, George Bush cites the case of a friend who received Nielsen TV survey. The friend "read the letter, threw out the instructions and the log" and proceeded to *chank* the whole exercise up in a waste of time, offended that his options would remain unchanged. I'm not sure how much of the public he too eagerly believes. I received a Nielsen TV survey as well. However, I took the time to look through the book and found two generous pages devoted to viewers' comments and suggestions! I, for one, am personal my voice was added to the chorus of these unhappy with current TV content, and I only wish Bush's friend had not become yet another ap-

Keywords: *depression, mood, mood disorder, mood disorder with anxiety, mood disorder without anxiety, mood disorder with anxiety, mood disorder without anxiety, mood disorder with anxiety, mood disorder without anxiety*

Morgentaler and abortion

Regarding Dr. Henry Morgenthau's acquittal in Toronto, an impartial jury has signalled the eventual demise of discriminatory laws that have kept women down too long. The jurors in this case deserve awards for valor and common sense. Morgenthau is a liberator and at least a saint. — MEXCELSON JOE
Toronto

The jury's verdict in the Dr. Henry Morgentaler case is a monstrous miscarriage of justice. Through the clever use of two professional jury consultants from the United States, Morgentaler's lawyer was able to select a jury he hoped would be predisposed to the defense's case. This was precisely the therapeutic abortion of the justice system of the land. It is understandable that such persons as Morgentaler and his co-occupiers would go to these lengths to circumvent a biased process. But the fact that public opinion is so heavily biased on the issue of abortion and the journalistic reflections that they aid and abet the crime is unreasonable. If this verdict is not overturned, none of us can be sure that we will ever resolve

fair trial by a jury of our peers, for the fundamental rule of law will have been destroyed.

Clathrate Gas

Several years ago Canada's Parliament ignored an anti-abortion petition signed by one million Canadians but is now expected to heed the innocent verdict of the most studied jury in Canadian history. If the likes of Morris Manning and Henry Morgentaler are to have their own say, the 12 jurors will, in retrospect, be none to have presided over the death

of countless unborn children in years to come—perhaps among them, their own. The judicial system needs provisions to assure as much impartiality on the part of defense lawyers as on the part of potential jurors. What for some humans is a "needed and needed medical procedure" ("needed" simply because "wanted") is for other innocent humans the sentence of death and annihilation. In a moral universe, that is a gross and barbarous injustice. The real issue is whether the unborn are entitled to justice under Canadian law. The *Onken*



Daily Growth? Taking a closer look

ed to the scare propaganda ("A warning detected too late," *Chronicle*, Ed. 151, the victims of this debacle might feel this sentence as on their side. However, statistics collected by our own government have not been able to produce scientific evidence of any link between the presence of virus and high risk of cancer or other symptoms claimed by some UFO researchers. What the homeowners require is an honest investigation from the government that is good enough that it can lifting the ban — if it insists on being the only government in the world to ban it, then it should fully compensate homeowners wishing to remove the insulation — GEMMELINE PETERSON, BeHeRe, Ore.

A critical caveat

Johnson's totally misrepresented my views regarding chemotherapy ("Alarming breast cancer," *Medicine*, Oct. 18). By omitting a critical phrase, "adjunct treatment for postmenopausal women," he created a misleading impression, suggesting that the use of tamoxifen, estrogen-receptor "block" (or "positive") means, "the kind of distorted thinking I find. Some of my criticisms apply to all breast cancer patients, not to breast cancer patients with tamoxifen, regardless of their position, to treat women who have active disease nor does my criticism apply to giving adjuvant chemotherapy to premenopausal women. Admittedly, these comments seem to be the kind of needless jargon a newsmagazine editor would consider expendable, but they are vitally important to breast cancer patients. Their views may have been misrepresented, but not the views of cancer patients in Canada who rely on the fact of accurate information."

—RICH, 32/30/90

Creative Director,

*The Breast Cancer Advisory Center,
Kensington, Md.*

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Say it with distinction

Code—even with its loose amendments since 1962—is as much concerned for the lives of the male and female unborn babies as for the lives and health of the mothers. This is why persons who continue to snore about justice for all are appalled at the current miscarriage and abortion of justice for the unborn.

—REV. OSCAR SCHWEDLER
Saskatoon

My sincere congratulations to Dr. Henry Morgentaler and the jury ("Abortion was another round," *Cover*, Nov. 10). They have demonstrated that despite the influence of the American conservatives, which a lot of people believe to be continental, our social common sense is still intact. It's really something for Canadians to be proud of.

—JAMES TUN
Vancouver

In "The meaning of Morgentaler" (*Cover*, *Image*, Nov. 10), you, after analyzing the nature of Dr. Henry Morgentaler's victory, affirm people's belief that North American society is "united and terrifyingly materialistic." You draw the wrong conclusion, however, in thinking that abortion can ever be of purely private concern, to be rectified someday by anonymous private action. Legislated abortion is publicizing. It requires public opposition. Not to have a child must be decided before intercourse if it can never be done morally after conception.

—REV. ALFRED DE VALL,
Toronto

The most bizarre sample of justice in Ontario has just been witnessed. Two experts from the United States advise on the selection of a jury, with the help of a cunning lawyer. This most "impartial" jury then comes to a verdict: if anyone likes to call it justice, he may. To me it is a big sham. This happens in a Canadian province. Voters of Christmas were not heard, and the Ontario government sits down, too long with the leadership race.

—REV. THOMAS O'NEIL,
Ashurst, Ont.

Proof of popcorn

How many times did you see your go out for popcorn while watching *The*

Prosemer-Girl ("A deadly trap for a terrorist," *Film*, Nov. 10)? You wrote, "The film never explores the apparent fact that she [Thane Kravitz] is an American." I recall those occasions when she talks about the United States when she talks about the private Southern school she claims to have attended, when she says that she and her mother had moved to Baltimore, and when the American boy helps her park the car in Germany. How could you have missed all these references?

—JACQUE TULLIAMSON
Regina

On survival

We have always had a theory about Saskatchewan's secret source of power (Allen Fetheringham's *Column*, Nov. 12). Anyone who survived that character-building glacial-giant game by certainly was several stable jumps ahead of the pack. —JEREMY AND ALYSSA DAVILLOTT
Rosedale, B.C.

Porn and power

In "Coming clean on sex and violence" (*Column*, Nov. 12), Charles Gosselin could have taken "honesty" further by a closer look at who derives profits, power and pleasure from pornography. Most profits from porn go to such (magazine publishers) as Hugh Hefner, Bob Guccione, Larry Flynt or Canadian David Wells. They, by dint of their influence on the mass male psyche, have enormous power in defining acceptable and desirable sexuality. *Playboy* is even owned by men and, of its 180,000 copies sold monthly in Canada, some are sold to women. Although a few women are involved in porn production, they use the masculine ethos to attract their viewers. The Prince Consort Working Paper on Pornography and Prostitution claims that males consume most of all forms of pornography. I estimate that Canada's porn magazine consumers are 90-per-cent male and number about two million. Its magazines foundation is the idea that females exist for one reason only—to sexually please males of all sorts, a dangerous assertion to which women, sadly, often attempt to conform. Images on porn represent in concrete form the thoughts and desires of men. Pornography is a



Morgentaler's victory



Kodacolor VR 100.
The official film
of the day
we dressed up
as butterflies.

The children made all the butterfly wings the day before.

Simple cardboard, dappled with colour.

The following day, everyone in the class dutifully brought in their tights and tutus.

And I, as teacher, brought in my camera. I loaded it with a roll of Kodacolor VR 100 film.

For sharpness and definition, I couldn't have chosen better.

VR 100 captured the brilliant colours of the costumes with perfect clarity.

I call my set of photographs simply, my butterfly collection.



You choose Kodacolor again.



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Genuine Gold Seals

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Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

product of sexism and violence against women, but not necessarily a cause of it. However, pornography is its own propaganda—its very existence legitimizes and enforces its roots of misogyny and violence. That men can find enjoyment in the idea of dominating or reflecting pain on another is terrifying. That it can be acceptable as "erotic entertainment" is inconceivable. Pornography will disappear when men in power realize that its negative effects have become too portable.

—LIZ WICKHAM,
Los Angeles, Que.

Rarely have I read such a cogent column as Charles Gordon's on censorship. It was about as objective a piece from the media as I've seen or heard.

—TAN BRON,
Beverly Hills

A fair solution

Congratulations on your sensible editorial "The people's dollars" (Nov. 19). The best and fairest solution would be to eliminate the current family allowance program and substitute a system under which parents could make a claim, possibly the same amount as they now receive, if they are exempt from income tax. Surely, the cumbersome social insurance number and income tax structures would be made to pay off in simplifying the control of such applications.

—HAROLD A. WELLS,
Toronto

Too little, too late

In regard to the article "Astonishing to the horror of famine" (World, Nov. 12) I found it quite shocking and informative. The picture depicted a tragedy beyond comprehension. It was definitely a "tragic case of reach too little, far too late." It seems everyone is ignoring the inevitable until it becomes out of control. Now is the time for action. Something should be done to assist the other Third World countries to prevent another such tragedy.

—KAY HOGAN,
Oshkosh, Ont.

Onward, upward

With regard to the article "The new men from across the aisle," (Canada, Nov. 12) Donald Johnston you have it quite wrong. With the men the Liberal government ousted Canada, the Conservative party has nowhere to go but up!

—FRANCIS CLARK,
Edmonton, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, 100 King Street West, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1C7.



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Q&A: STEPHEN LEWIS

A fresh voice at the UN

Stephen Lewis, the articulate and sometimes acerbic leader of the Ontario NDP from 1976 to 1979, has grown up at the centre of Canadian socialist politics. His father, David Lewis, led the federal NDP from 1971 to 1975, and Stephen Lewis has bagged numerous of meeting such Canadian political legends as Tommy

Douglas and Stoney Keweenaw. But because of his independence as a "Tory buster," there was general surprise when External Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced last October that Lewis, 45, had been named Canada's ambassador to the United Nations, replacing Gérard Pelletier. Exchanged by the possibility of helping to give Canada a higher profile on the international stage in his new job, Lewis has now promised to be a "little more eloquent" in his criticism. Maclean's correspondent Lesley Gyles interviewed Lewis in New York.

Maclean's: Why would a Conservative government pick a lifelong NDP member as its UN ambassador?

Lewis: I suppose—and this is as obvious as it is to be obscure—that [Prime Minister Brian] Mulroney was trying to show Canada that the patronage politics which governed such appointments in the past, more specifically the patronage appointments that were so controversial in the election campaign, would no longer continue. Crossing party lines was a dramatic way of demonstrating that.

Maclean's: What went through your mind when you were offered the job?

Lewis: The contact first came through [Ontario] Premier Bill Davis, who called primarily to find out whether I might be interested at all, and my response was that I was interested. Obviously, I wanted to talk through with my family and with the Prime Minister, but yes, I certainly was interested; in fact, I was excited.

Maclean's: Did you discuss with the



Lewis as forgerunner

Prime Minister the complexities that might arise in representing a Conservative government, given your own political background?

Lewis: We did not discuss complexities. We did recognize one or two different issues where we had divergent views, and tried to think through the implications. I guess I felt as balance that there was flexibility on Canada's position at the United Nations. And when I thought about it, I felt I should not allow elements of ideological priority to prevent me from doing the job, which is really the opportunity of a lifetime. In other words, I did not start the job looking for a question. I started knowing that there might be awkward, even painful moments, but that I should give it everything I had.

Maclean's: Fine can you, as United Nations ambassador, amend Canada's foreign policy as a leading middle power?

Lewis: Let us put this in context. There was a time when the United Nations when Canada was seen as a driving force—that was in the Lester Pearson era—and our role as peacekeeper in still very much a mark of distinction for Canada in the UN. In the intervening 25 years we have done very little to sustain that reputation. Under Trudeau our foreign policy often seemed transitory, quagmire and personal.

One year you would get a North-South initiative, then the Prime Minister would lose interest. Then you would see a peace initiative, and the Prime Minister would lose interest or run into obstacles and the initiative would fade. That is not a foreign policy; that is a series of personal interests. What I think the government wants now for Canada at the United Nations, certainly what came through in my discussions with Mulroney and Clark, is a higher profile, a reassertion of the role and the extent that we once had. That means a role that is a bit more interventionist, a role that

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24⁹⁵

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 A treasure hunt in search of hidden treasures in America. A family game.
13⁹⁵

Classic Bookshops

speaks more strongly to individual responsibilities, a role that focuses race again on the United Nations as an institution that is indispensable and must be revived.

Maclean's: What do you see as the main weaknesses of the United Nations?

Lewis: I have been one of its critics, so I cannot be holier than thou and pretend that I have liked it all along. The weaknesses are obvious. The first is that the superpowers operate independently of the UN in many critical areas. The second is that in the 1960s and 1970s, when so many new nations came into the UN, it became a forum for rhetorical games, where gratuitous abuse was heaped by one nation on another. The majority of the place suffered, and its reputation suffered. On the one hand it was seen to

And long-term formulas are hammered out in this forum in a way that will have appreciable impact in Africa somewhere down the road. Even in the most intractable area of all—peace and disarmament—the discussions on a comprehensive test ban and on an end to chemical and biological warfare, the objectives raised here to any wars in outer space, all of these things received their impetus in the United Nations and that should not be forgotten.

Maclean's: What about negative reactions in the United States about the UN?

Lewis: The same people who three years ago booed a brass band on the TV saw see it as a more positive institution. But why should I hasten around the bush? Everyone is wondering and I wondered out loud myself in Maclean's whether the



Maclean, Lewis: doing a more international role for Canada in world affairs

be important. On the other, it seemed to be a vituperative and hyperbolic debating society. But to say just that is to miss the essential point of the United Nations, which is that amongst its agencies—UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme and others—there have been magnificent contributions to the betterment of the human condition. They range from the provision of food in terrible emergencies to the saving of millions of children's lives through inoculations. Even at the political level, however marginal the UN may seem, where there is hope for a group withdrawn—as in Lebanon right now—that hope exists under the aegis of the secretary general of the United Nations. When the Contras group is seeking a peaceful resolution of the situation in Central America, it comes to the United Nations to seek legitimacy. When there is an Ethiopian famine and an economic crisis in Africa, the debate becomes the centrepiece of UN activity

new special relationship which the Prime Minister is forging with the United States will inhibit or distort Canadian foreign policy. The truth is that it does not have to, that it is possible as a Conservative government to seek, especially on the economic level, a relationship with the United States, while still maintaining for Canada, in foreign policy, an arms-length independence. We are, obviously, a member of the Western bloc. We are a vigorously democratic society. But we have taken and are taking positions that are different from those of the United States. I am assuming that that will continue.

Maclean's: Will you be visiting in work with other nations to gear the exporters for renewed arms talks?

Lewis: Whenever we can find collaborators in sanity, wherever we can find nations that will press for the resumption of talks, the reduction of arms, for a comprehensive test ban—for any of these matters—we will join them. ☐

BEST OF TIMES

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BEEFEATER: Spirit of England

America's 'Senator Sam'

Senator Sam Ervin has always maintained that he is "just a country lawyer." But as chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities—the Watergate committee—he proved over the televised hearings in 1973 that he is to topple Richard Nixon from the presi-

dency, and he did it with a folksy wisdom and stern integrity that seemed to embody the law itself. Now, the 68-year-old Ervin is home in the Blue Ridge foothills town of Morganton, N.C. Bores with emphysema, arthritis and an ongoing battle with lymphatic cancer limit his activities, but his bushy eye-

brows still do their trademark dance and his wit is undiminished. "I can't go anywhere in the United States without being recognized," said a grinning Ervin, working in his book-lined study. "So I have to be very careful what I do because if I get into any devilment I would be identified as the culprit."

Ervin may have avoided any devilment, but he has certainly kept busy since writing from the Senate in 1974 after serving for 20 years. He has lectured throughout the United States, produced law part-time and written three books: the first on Watergate, the second a humor collection and the third—published last month—called *Preserving the Constitution: The Autobiography of Senator Sam Ervin*.

Democrat Ervin rose from lawyer to judge to senator committed to a strict interpretation of the U.S. Constitution, which he describes as "the wisest instrument of government ever known to earth." In the 1950s and 1960s he was a staunch opponent of civil rights legislation, arguing—on constitutional grounds—that such bills grant rights to minorities that are denied to everyone else. But while liberals denounced those stands, they applauded his work on the Watergate committee. Chosen chairman in January, 1973, Senator Sam, as people fondly call him, roared at Nixon administration officials when they suggested that they testify in private. "Give me right now out with the American Revolution."

The hearings were held in public, and Ervin proved a made-for-TV chairman. Despite death threats, he grilled and lectured the President's men, quoting Shakespeare, the Bible—and his beloved Constitution. His committee discovered the existence of the tapes that Nixon had made of his Oval Office conversations, and the Ervin-led subcommittee helped to turn public opinion against the administration. In his Watergate book, Ervin charges Nixon with "throwing other people to the wolves" to hide his own role in the cover-up.

Ervin remains equally outspoken on more current concerns. He says that the Democrats "are going to have to throw off the Thelma yoke" before they can regain the White House. And he deplores President Ronald Reagan's decision to send an ambassador to the Vatican and his efforts to restore prayer in public schools and provide tuition tax credits for parents of children in private religious schools. All these actions, Ervin argues, are unconstitutional. He maintains that Reagan "does not understand the religious clauses of the First Amendment," and he recently wrote the President a letter saying just that. Clearly the down-home defender of the Constitution remains very much on guard. —Mike Levin in Morganton, N.C.

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Securing the bomb labs

Alarm buzzers sound, and heavily armed guards dash to their defence stations as "terrorist" command squads firing machine pistols and M-16 automatic rifles leap from helicopter gunships. That is part of a scenario enacted almost every month in an arid valley 64 km east of San Francisco, at the Lawrence Livermore nuclear weapons laboratory. A year ago the "in-

vasion" would almost certainly have succeeded. Now, thanks to sweeping security improvements around 50 nuclear weapons laboratories throughout the United States, the guards defeat the mock terrorists every time. Said Livermore spokesman Morris Smith: "We are pretty pleased with our record."

Those successes are part of a sweeping U.S. program to improve secu-

city at nuclear weapons production centers. Experts on terrorism first advised upgrading defensive capabilities after the Iranian hostage crisis in 1979. Michael Lesage, a consultant on terrorism to the Pentagon, mused, "The simple question with regard to terrorist attacks here is why they have not happened yet." In February, 1983, the House committee on energy and commerce, chaired by Congressman John D. Dingell, a Democrat from Michigan, launched a series of hearings. Dingell's committee concluded that not one U.S. nuclear weapons facility could withstand a terrorist attack. Calling the nation's security arrangements "a shambles," Dingell wrote as state letter to Energy Secretary Donald P. Rumsfeld, referring him that vaults holding tons of plutonium, the key ingredient of nuclear bombs, were defenceless against assault, that sensors and alarms at nuclear work sites often failed to work and that, in one mock attack, guards fired on themselves instead of on the "terrorists." In another incident, the first alarm sounded 18 minutes after the mock terrorists had taken the plutonium and ran.

The need for security became even more apparent after the April, 1980, bombing of the American Embassy in Beirut and the November, 1983, blast on the U.S. Senate. Since then the energy department has hired 400 guards and established a nuclear security training academy. It also fortified mock units at dozens of nuclear weapons facilities and ordered new fences, alarms and locks. Now, Congress is considering legislation to restrict flights over nuclear material manufacturing areas, and the nuclear security budget has quadrupled since 1980 to \$600 million a year. In addition, authorities have started to buy land surrounding nuclear facilities so that defensive buffer zones can be maintained. Said retired air force Maj.-Gen. William Hoover, the assistant secretary for defense programs at the department of energy: "We now have an aggressive program that has improved our security dramatically. I want to give Dingell credit. He brought lots of problems to our attention. We now have an upshot program in place, and it is going to get better."

For his part, Dingell is determined to keep pressing for better security. He plans further hearings and wants an independent office established to monitor nuclear security. Said Peter Blackett, a researcher with Dingell's congressional subcommittee: "Before our first hearing, the energy department's inspections and evaluation teams were a disaster. Now they are quite good. But we believe there should also be standing military units at some of these sites." Dingell's fight for more security seems far from over. —WILLIAM LUTHER

FOLLOW-UP

The 'Butcher' in the dock

The return of Nam war criminal Klaus Barbie to France after his expulsion from Bolivia in February, 1983, generated bitter memories, sensational accounts of his bloodthirsty activities as head of the Gestapo in Lyons from 1942 to 1944 and a renewed outcry for the reinstatement of the publication of the notorious "Bilder of Lyons," accused of ordering more than 21,000 arrests and deportations and of torturing and murdering French Resistance hero Jean Moulin and more than 4,000 Jews, was first incarnated in Lyons' ancient Mairie city prison, where many of the atrocities occurred and where mobs gathered outside daily. One week later the retired former Obersturmführer, or 3d commander—he responded to his jailers only in German—was transferred to more modern facilities in Lyons' St-Jacques prison. And there he remains, 52 months later, still awaiting trial, now set for March, 1988.

Barbie's lawyer, Jacques Vergès, told *Macleans* that his client is living in conditions typically designed to destroy his health and break his morale. According to Vergès, the 71-year-old Barbie now weighs a scant 120 lb., having lost 30 lb. since being jailed. Says the controversial lawyer, whose two attempts to have his client released were rejected by the French Supreme Court: "I have reason to believe that some people in France hope he will die because they do not want him to talk at his trial. He knows too many things that would distance a great many pseudo-Resistance heroes."

In the 1970s Vergès represented several Palestinian terrorists who were friends of the notorious international terrorist "Carlos," and during the 1964-1965 Algerian war of independence he acted for the Algerian nationalists in their suit against the French colonial army—a move so unpopular that he was temporarily suspended from the bar. The West German newsweekly *Stern*—it quoted Barbie in 1979 so saying: "I have regrets about every Jew I did not kill!"—revealed earlier this year that Vergès had been a leading Solidarity leader and newspaperist. Nam, had urged Barbie to join Vergès and was understanding, his legal expenses. But Vergès recently denied he is being paid.

The prospect of Barbie talking at length in a courtroom about his French collaborators and spying activities is understandably making some French and American nervous. After the war the

U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps lured Barbie to gather information on French and Soviet intelligence. He did so with the assistance of former Nam colleagues living in Europe under aliases. In 1949, after a French war crimes investigation identified Barbie—his own alias was Klaus Altmann—as

the designed "Butcher," the Americans, fearing embarrassment and the disclosure of state secrets, kept him, his wife and two children in a safe house until 1951, then helped to smuggle them to South America. Only last year did the United States disclose its involvement, swaying "deep regrets" is a far cry from the "Bilder of Lyons" in Washington, D.C.

In 1962 and 1964 French military courts sentenced Barbie in absentia to death for crimes against the Resistance, including the murder of Moulin. But because war crimes have a 30-year stat-

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sute of investigations in France, Barbie will be judged this time solely for crimes against humanity. Said Vergin: "The Jewish question is important now because it is the only issue left to try Barbie. But they do not have a case. And I will prove that what they do bring up is nothing but a tissue of lies."

Well-known Nazi-hunter, lawyer and Holocaust historian Serge Klarsfeld, who tracked down Barbie in 1971, admitted, "Crimes against humanity are by their very nature difficult to prove, because when they are successful, they do not leave any traces." Klarsfeld has advised investigating magistrate Christian Riss, with whom he is in close contact, to drop five general and harder to prove charges of crimes against humanity and concentrate on three remaining ones dealing with Barbie's order to raid the Jewish Union headquarters in Lyons on Feb. 9, 1943, that resulted in the deportation of 86 people to Nazi death camps, his liquidation of the Jewish orphanage in France in the spring of 1944 and his presence at the capture of the last train of prisoners from Lyons on Aug. 11, 1944, which transported some 200 Jews to Auschwitz. But the evidence regarding the train departure remains the testimony of one witness whose memory 48 years later is understandably blurred.

Why of seizing on individual memo-



Barbie deserves what he owes to his victims.

ries Klarsfeld has spent the past two years reconstructing the identity of the 64 Jewish orphans of Lyons so that the defense cannot question their existence. He has found each child's birth certificate, name on a deportation list and, in some cases, photograph. Klarsfeld has also discovered a charming telegram in which Barbie told his superiors he had ordered the children to be deported and a note signed by Barbie referring to the raid on the Jewish Union headquarters. Those documents are now in the hands of West German experts who are verifying their authenticity. Klarsfeld, who represents most of the 380 civil plaintiffs against Barbie, acknowledges that Barbie was merely a mid-level officer and not the most significant war criminal brought to justice.

"This is not a historic trial. But he must not remain unpunished. And it is important to show that the war the Nazis waged against the Jews was total and merciless."

Magistrate Riss has disputed Vergin's assertion that the state is dragging its heels because it lacks sufficient evidence to condemn Barbie. "We have compiled numerous charges against him," Riss said. "The investigation is drawing to a close." Until the trial, the "Butcher of Lyons" will remain in isolation in St.-Joseph prison.

—ANNE TREDGAY in Paris

Q&A: ANDRE GLUCKSMANN

A rejection of pacifism

Since the publication of *La Force du Verge* (The Power of the Whip) in the fall of 1987, Andre Glucksmann, a controversial 37-year-old French philosopher and former member of the French Communist Party, has sparked bitter criticism in France and West Germany. His 220-page essay, defending nuclear deterrence and condemning pacifism, left its most dramatic question about its end: "Can a civilization remain a civilization when it consciously risks its own extinction in order to normalize France's Socialist President Francois Mitterrand agreed on its initial release (but the owner lost it). But later in Frankfurt, at the annual book fair, a group of pacifists awarded *La Force du Verge* the unenviable Prize for War and Nazi Literature. Glucksmann talked recently in Paris with *Maclean's* correspondent Anne Tredgay.

Maclean's: You write that deterrence is the only way to save Europe from either destruction or creeping Soviet domination. Why can't pacifism work?



Glucksmann, a new strategic situation

Glucksmann: Because for it to work it would have to work both ways. At the moment, pacifism is entirely one-sided. Western pacifists, despite their differences, are all focused on the danger of a global Hiroshima and are pushing for unilateral disarmament, expecting that the Soviets will follow suit. But the Soviet's extreme weakness is that while pacifists are quite active in the West, where they get elected to parliaments and succeed in blocking programs for deterrence, in the East they end up in prison rather than in government and have no power over their generals. As a result, they disarm the West and not the East.

Maclean's: So disarmament must be bilateral?

Glucksmann: Yes, but it also must be controlled. And this is where pacifism makes another error in judgment by refusing to consider the difficulties that controlling bilateral disarmament will entail. Ultimately, they are mistaken to separate the problem of power and that of freedom. Because the problem of monitoring disarmament or even an arms control agreement is precisely one of freedom. Who is going to control the disarmament of the Soviet Union if it agreed to such a measure? The Soviets refused the Baruch Plan in 1947 (which proposed international control of nuclear weapons), as they are unlikely to



Asti Martin Because the party should have a special moment.

allow American or Western teams to patrol their territory. And satellite photos, which were used to monitor arms control agreements during the 1970s, have unfortunately lost their effectiveness now that technology has produced miniature missiles that evade this type of detection. So the only solution is to have the population of the Soviet Union control the production of its own weapons. But there must exist a minimum of freedom in the Soviet Union if the military establishment there is to be effectively held in check. Once you seriously consider controls, you realize that peace

and freedom are inseparable. Pacificists have failed to see this.

Maclean's: What does *La Force du Verbe* take the title of your book from?

Glucksmann: There are two meanings. The most obvious refers to the power of words has to instill us with horror. The 20-30s that the Soviets installed were aimed first at our brains. They were meant to exercise psychological pressure on us and, as former chancellor Helmut Schmidt said, increase the psychological responsibility of West Germany, in particular, and of Europe in general. The purpose of nuclear weap-

ons is to induce panic or vertigo among the populations at which they are aimed.

Maclean's: And the second meaning?

Glucksmann: That deals with the power of accepting this state of vertigo, of looking at the abyss without falling in. I think that European culture has always grappled with vertigo. What does the first book of Western civilization, Homer's *Iliad*, recount? It tells the story of a war that lasted 30 years and ended in genocide. At the end, the Trojans, who are in no way considered by Homer as subhumanized men, but rather as human beings like the Greeks, are all annihilated. With the destruction of Troy, 'Achilles' exploded in the cultural consciousness of the West. 25 centuries before exploding in reality. And then the *Iliad* is, in turn, more sublimated. So the idea that men are cruel and that someone can end up as a victim is present in European culture from the beginning. Europeans have always had the capacity to accept the overwhelming possibility that humanity can destroy itself and yet resist it. And how have we tried to resist it? Well, precisely by writing the *Iliad*, by breeding the lesson contained in our cultural heritage and by inventing democracy.

Maclean's: To describe the values of your era in the earlier age, you have said that countries can no longer 'kill to win,' but must now 'win and then kill.' Can you elaborate?

Glucksmann: Pacificists and American military strategists both agree as if nuclear missiles can be used to win. They fail to grasp that nuclear arms introduce a new strategic situation which previously did not exist. In Europe, under Napoleon and up until 1940, war could be won. Now, with nuclear weapons and when there is the possibility of a second strike, war can no longer be won since both sides are destroyed. The moment when, according to Prussian military strategist Karl von Clausewitz, 'physical and moral positions are weighed in the battlefield' has disappeared. This changes everything. That is why I have said that now we are faced to win and then let.

Maclean's: What are you hoping for?

Glucksmann: Western Europe is the second economic power in the world as well as an important medium of freedom and culture. So I hope that Europe does not defend itself. History has never witnessed a power that secure — surrounded by destruction — remain independent if it did not take on the responsibility for its self-destruction. But not only must we come up with the means to defend ourselves but also with the reasons. I hope then that Europe will develop a high enough regard for its political culture that it will choose not only to defend it at home but also to export it abroad. ◊



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The tape and paper chase

By Carol Goar

Carl Roeser, a Winnipeg Free Press reporter, could scarcely believe his good fortune. On a coffee table in the lobby of the Weston Hotel for two thick reams of folders containing Finance Minister Michael Wilson's confidential briefing papers Roeser had watched Wilson dump two folders of documents on the table when he emerged from a meeting last week with Manitoba Finance Minister Victor Schoeder. But when Wilson finished his brief press conference, the minister and his aides strided away empty-handed to a luncheon in another part of the hotel. Roeser waited until the lobby cleared, then he opened the first folder. It contained memoranda written by federal Deputy Finance Minister Marshall Cohen, advising Wilson not to raise the province's hopes about receiving an additional \$72 million in federal equalization payments from Ottawa. "Manitoba does not have much sympathy among other provinces for its request," it stated. Roeser hesitated a second, then began hastily taking notes.

That 30-minute episode last week launched the "Tory administration on a three-day session of mismanaging information which temporarily lacked its determination to be a sleek, efficient governing machine. In swift succession, a Manitoba official revealed that a Wilson aide had secretly tape recorded the Wilson-Schoeder meeting, an act that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney later denounced as "treasonous and unworthy." The External Affairs Minister Joe Clark struggled to explain how his staff had seen a tape covering eight minutes of his private discussion in a St. Catharines radio room. "I've been trying to demonstrate this government isn't perfect," Clark told reporters. "And I've been finding some success at it."

The errors provided a riveting distraction but they did not totally obscure the more serious work of governing. Mulroney tightened his control over Via Conservative colleagues by appointing—rather than allowing fellow Tories to elect—a chairman for the 222-member caucus. The Prime Minister announced in a court statement after meeting his wife that he had nominated British Columbia M.P. Gerry St. Germain and that caucus had ratified that choice. At the same time several ministers, usu-

ally opposition questioning in Commons committees, disclosed new elements of the Tory austerity drive (page 12). Employment Minister Flora Macdonald told the manpower committee that her department planned to spend \$30 million hiring as many as 750 new interviewers to check the validity of unemployment insurance claims.

The economy in the three-month period ending Sept. 30 grew at an impressive annual rate of 1.7 per cent. Declared the Economic Council of Canada in its 21st annual review: "The government must proceed with care if it plans to irritate markets with what would not only reduce the deficit, but create unemployment."



Mulroney in Ottawa: 'a man of unimpeachable integrity' being betrayed

employment insurance claims. And is the finance minister, Sinclair Stevens, minister of regional industrial expansion, indicated that to minimize the apprehensions of potential private sector buyers the government would not set overly stringent conditions for the sale of Crown corporations such as the Canada Development Investment Corp. As well, a new set of seasonal forecasts predicted continuing high interest rates, slower economic growth and continued high unemployment, although

Those two concern objectives were among the main reasons for Wilson's trip to Winnipeg. Last month following his economic statement Wilson promised to visit each of the 10 provincial finance ministers before Christmas. He began his consultations by inviting Schoeder to meet him for 30 minutes in his suite at the Weston Hotel. Initial reports indicated that the meeting was bland and predictable. Schoeder contended that Ottawa's austerity would cost the province as many as 4,000 jobs

Wilson dismissed that projection, adding that all the provinces would have to make sacrifices to improve the nation's long-term economic health. But the next day, after the Free Press published excerpts from Wilson's confidential strategy papers, the Commons erupted. The story broke only three days after Mulroney announced strict new conservation guidelines for public servants' annual rate of 1.7 per cent. Declared the Economic Council of Canada in its 21st annual review: "The government must proceed with care if it plans to irritate markets with what would not only reduce the deficit, but create unemployment."

For his part, Mulroney defended Wilson as "a man of unimpeachable integrity" and he accused reporter Roeser of pilfering the minister's documents. The "hotel caper," as the opposition parties nicknamed it, diminished the day's sitting of the Commons and echoed through the corridors of power. Meanwhile, on his next stop in Regina, Wilson

subsidized, another arose over the Wilson tapes. Manitoba M.P. member Rod Murphy, who had been tipped off by a provincial colleague, revealed that one of Wilson's aides had secretly recorded part of the meeting between Wilson and Schoeder. Confronting Mulroney, he demanded: "Would the Prime Minister admit that either the minister of finance or his assistant made a very serious mistake, which is completely undeniable?" Mulroney stepped short at that, but he did concede, "The taping of a private conversation without prior approval is unacceptable." Two hours later, Wilson returned from his troubled road trip and forced his way through a clatter of reporters and photographers into Mulroney's office. After a 30-minute meeting the finance minister emerged, assured the press that there had been no discussion of his resignation.

in Winnipeg. The former prime minister, who has been at the centre of several recent controversies over government secrets, easily divined that a major mistake: "I understand some of you folks have been listening to my tapes," he told reporters. "We're going to clean our tapes from now on."

For most parliamentarians, the mix-ups amounted to little more than a reminder that even the most watertight communications strategy can spring leaks. But Wilson felt personally betrayed that a journalist would "sift through" his personal papers. He contacted an old friend, a reporter who had asked, and asked what had happened to the old-fashioned values of honesty and respect for private property. "Don't waste your time worrying about one small slip," the journalist replied. "You have bigger concerns." Clark was more honest: "If you hand them a gift, they are going to use it."

At most, the mislaid briefing papers and mismanaged tape recordings provided a brief respite from heavier matters. But by week's end the Commons was again preoccupied with the country's economic troubles. The Economic Council of Canada urged the government to take every possible step—including a tax increase, if necessary—to shield the nation's social programs from its deficit-cutting zeal. Mulroney replied only that most Canadians feel they are already paying enough taxes. Meanwhile, his ministers continued searching for ways to reduce the country's \$290-billion accumulated debt. Revenue Minister Perrin Beatty



Finally tilled, Clark: mislaid papers and mismanaged tapes provided a respite

firmly denied that the government had made any decision on Manitoba's request for more equalization money. The abandoned documents raised questions about Mulroney's much-vaunted commitment to fair and open consultations with the provinces. Manitoba's New Democrat Premier Howard Pawley denounced himself "damaged" and immediately demanded a meeting with Mulroney. In a conversation with Mulroney's offices last week, Pawley stated: "I had thought that we were dealing up front. Can't be assured that there are not to be any secret plans."

In the end, the premier settled for a long telephone conversation with Mulroney and an offer of a face-to-face meeting soon. But just as that interests

tion, then provided an alibi for the accident. The aide—whom he refused to name—had placed the tape recorder so far away from the conversation that it had picked up nothing. The case of Clark's errand tape was treated as a bad joke by most news outlets, including the minister. Clark's staff sent the tape, which featured a report on the United Nations, to St. Catharines radio station CKTO for a weekend broadcast at the instigation of William St. Alban Paris. But when news director Al Van Alstine listened to the tape, he found it also contained eight minutes of Clark denouncing correspondents. The most sensitive of the dictated letters the external minister weighed the arguments for and against a Canadian "pro-

posed two solutions. The first involved an audit of the administrative burden (page 15). Sinclair Stevens put the final touches on legislation to alter the controversial Foreign Investment Review Agency (page 16). And Employment Minister Mulroney said more than enough to his management on strict control of unemployment insurance claims. Said Liberal M.P. Sheila Copps: "The whole idea of 3000 people is a disaster." That debate will grow more bitter in the months ahead, as the country's 11.3 per cent unemployment rate continues its wintery winter jolt. But last week's Ottawa experienced an unseasonable burst of mild weather—Parliament was opening one last traffic before the freeze. □



Biologist collecting herring gull eggs for analysis: 'no money to be made'

Protests about cutbacks

In the beginning, prime-time business leaders decried reaction to Finance Minister Michael Wilson's Nov. 8 economic statement. But last week voices rose across the country against the real impact of \$4.9 billion in budget cuts on people and programs. The shock and anger raged from the Atlantic, where subsidized ferry services will be reduced, to Vancouver, where wildlife programs will be eliminated. (The first group began to mobilize protesters in June.) From civil servants who face job cutbacks to Tory premiers who want services maintained.

Environmental programs were among the hardest hit. A total of \$10.6 million will be cut from Environment Canada's spending plans of \$742 million for next year. The Canadian Wildlife Service will lose \$3.8 million and about 70 of its 275 employees. The project that monitors the levels of hazardous chemicals in herring gull eggs along the Great Lakes—and first alerted Ottawa to the presence of dioxin in Lake Ontario—will be lost. And for the National Parks service, the \$15-million cuts to the budget mean the cancellation of seasonal jobs and the closure of the Wildlife Interpretive Centers, which will have an impact on the research and study of deer, moose and sheep.

Canada's cultural community also is reeling from the austerity drive. When compared to the 20 largest manufacturing industries in Canada, the arts industry is the largest employer with 254,181

employees and revenues of \$7.7 billion. Yet cuts include \$60 million from the CRTC, \$1.5 million from the National Film Board, \$1.4 million from the CRTC, \$1 million from the National Arts Centre, and \$3.5 million from the Canada Council. Murray Moore, past chairman of the Canada Council, argued that the organization has faced real-dollar declines in budgets since 1975 and that administrative expenses "have already been cut to the bone." Roger Abbott, a comedian with the CMC radio show, *Repeat Canada on Air*, *Pierre*, is concerned about the prospect that Canadian program content will decline. Wrote Abbott: "Our kids won't see 'D'bag, eh.' They'll go back in saying, 'I played the Fifth Amendment, Lacrosse!' and we'll be Americans again."

In Manitoba, in addition to the closing of the National Research Council's \$450-million Institute for Manufacturing Technology (170 research jobs in agriculture and textile development), official research focused on the prospect of losing \$72 million in equalization payments. As well, CanTech, a Crown corporation which invests in conservation and renewable

energy projects, and two space research programs will close, and an estimated 80 to 180 jobs will be eliminated at the CMC in Winnipeg. Liberal MP Lloyd Axworthy estimated that the cuts will total more than \$130 million and eliminate 3,000 jobs. Said Premier Howard Pawley: "The cuts were done in haste without consultation and without recognition that they could seriously impact on the province by a government that talks about federal-provincial co-operation."

In Ottawa, Tory MPs faced mounting criticism from constituents in Atlantic Canada. The government-owned CN Marine and subsidised Northumberland ferry runs to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island face service reductions and fare increases of as much as 15 per cent. The measures are intended to cut up to \$30 million from the \$178-million budget. In Halifax \$45 million worth of construction will be cancelled, including the final stage of renovations at the historic Citadel, which now employs 40 people. In Prince Edward Island there was a widespread feeling that the province has been hit hardest in the areas where it is most vulnerable: transportation and energy costs. As well as the 15-per-cent cut in CN Marine's budget, a scheduled increase in oil prices will translate into a four-per-cent increase in P.E.I. electricity rates—already the highest in Canada.

As the real impact of the budget cuts came to light, there was a rush to municipal offices in Ottawa and demands for emergency across the nation. Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford sent Transport Minister Ronald Dorn to see his federal counterpart, Donald Manakowski about ferry cutbacks. Premier John Buchanan ordered an inquiry into the impact of the cuts. Eastern Canadian Wildlife Service staffers who lost their

jobs in Alberta formed a committee to devise an alternative to the mass firing. And in Montreal, income representing about 4,000 Radio-Canada employees ended on Communication Minister Marcel Masse to hold public hearings on the cuts before they are made.

But through it all, Finance Minister Wilson defended the cutbacks as a necessary evil. "We have got to start somewhere," he said. "And always when you start, it hurts. That's just the reality of life."

—JACQUE TOBINOFF, with correspondents' reports

Abbott: 'Americans again'



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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Lévesque introducing Charest last week: the dishevelled were hard at work

The PQ cards have been dealt

When a haggard Quebec Premier René Lévesque arrived in Montreal to campaign in a crucial by-election, many political observers and politicians—most with obvious afterthoughts—wondered the end had finally come. Lévesque, they continued, could not survive the series of cabinet and caucus resignations over his refusal from independence as the Parti Québécois' top priority. And when the PQ lost the Montreal by-election the fate of the party appeared grim. But later last week, defying conventional perceptions of doom, Lévesque appeared once again to have rebounded from crisis with a new lease on his government. Back in Quebec City he shuffled his cabinet, ordered planned defenses by three back-benchers and managed to regenerate an 11-seat majority in the national assembly.

Lévesque's week started grimly—and ended with his opponents organizing to defeat him. On Monday night the PQ suffered its 28th straight by-election losses in eight years. The defeat took place in Montreal's east-end St-Jacques riding where Liberal Jean-François Villeneuve, 40, 1 per cent of the vote, compared to 41 for the PQ's André Beaudry. The next day Jean-Jacques and Colleen Cousineau's Minister Louise Harel, a hard-liner on sovereignty for Quebec

when Lévesque elevated to the cabinet only last September, became the sixth cabinet minister to quit. Lévesque's team: Gennile Leclerc, the architect of Quebec's Bill 101 language law resigned, saying, "I want to resign my freedom of speech as a PQ minister." Former finance minister Jacques Parizeau declared that he "had no choice" but to leave both his cabinet position and the assembly. The premier, however, remained his stride on Tuesday when he announced a new ministerial lineup. To replace Parizeau, the only person ever to hold the finance portfolio in the eight years of PQ power, Lévesque turned to former cabinet minister Yves Duhaime, 48, a lawyer. Later in the week Lévesque named 44-year-old Guy Chevrette, a former member of the Chénier commission on the construction industry with Brian Mulroney, as Lauro's former social affairs portfolio. In a temporary assignment, Lévesque handed Harel's responsibilities to Justice and Intergovernmental Affairs Minister Pierre Blais Johnson. Lévesque said that for now he will assume the portfolio for women's affairs formerly held by Denise LeBlond-Béliveau, the Bécotte-la-Madeleine mrs. who decided to sit as an independent.

The turning point for Lévesque, however, came when back-bencher Jules Bocharon announced that he would not,

as previously announced, leave the caucus. Then, amid sustained applause at an emergency session of members, two other back-benchers, mrs Denise Vaegren and Jacques Bédard, dropped their threats to quit—at least until a party convention in mid-July. At that time, Lévesque will place his case to keep sovereignty as a "supreme" insurance policy instead of the major theme of the next election.

Lévesque insisted that in accepting the eight resignations by hard-liners he was not proceeding over a "purge." But the premier looked jubilent as he left a press-conference ceremony at the national assembly, which took place in the presence of La-Gazette's Gilles Lamontagne. Asked if he now had the kind of party he wanted to lead, Lévesque shrugged characteristically and replied, "That's going too far." Was the crisis over? Lévesque: "It's never over." In a valedictory gesture the premier added, "Anything that stems from deeply rooted ideas considered worthy by everyone, but on which we disagree, has to be permanent in a democratic society."

Presumably, the oppositionists attempted to take advantage of the PQ turmoil by demanding an election, but Lévesque fully rejected the notion, asserting that the government was in control and that he was in a process of edging Quebecers to the polls in the immediate future. Liberal mrs John Clinch conceded that Lévesque won the first round of the battle. "It looks like Mr Lévesque will keep a tight rein on things." If the premier manages to bring delegates around to his point of view at the PQ's January convention, Clinch added, the provincial Liberals will have to readjust their election strategy. "As long as they had independence as an election platform, we had it made," he said. "Now, the strategy has changed, the issues are no longer clear-cut. We'll have to work a lot harder."

Despite Lévesque's recovery PQ disidents were hard at work attempting to ensure that the premier is defeated at the July 10 election. Fifty hard-liners held a meeting in Montreal and drafted a resolution for the January meeting calling on the party to make sovereignty an issue in the next election. Said Paul Blige, president of the PQ regional association for the Quebec City area, "What we are saying is let's talk about sovereignty." For his part, Parizeau will remain active in PQ politics—assessing as a leadership candidate if Lévesque loses to the hard-liners at the upcoming convention. Lévesque's forces, in turn, saw an early round in which the Chénier-bocharon alliance attracted about 35 to 40 Lévesque supporters to the convention. For a premier who thus to play poker, the cards have been dealt.

—ALYSA ANDREWS in Montreal

Beatty softens the tax rules

A heavy fog enveloped Toronto when Revenue Minister Fern Beatty arrived last week to outline his tax reform plans. "My brain is in a fog!" the 34-year-old minister told 2,000 accountants and lawyers attending a Canadian Tax Foundation session. "I've been trying to read the Income Tax Act." Despite the lighthearted opening, Beatty later confessed that there was as much truth as humor in his remark. "This few pounds of legislation is one of the most unrepresentative and complicated statutes on the books," he told Moxley's Aid. Beatty has to do more than administer a 2,887-page law that he can barely understand as the country's chief tax collector. He also has to convince the millions of Canadians who pursue tax evasion to a national pastime—watching an estimated \$40 to \$80 billion each year—that they have an obligation to pay their share of the nation's bills. After three months in the job, Beatty, the fifth tax collector in six years, has lost none of his boyish enthusiasm. "People say I'm the first revenue minister who really wanted the job," he confided. "And they're absolutely right."

The tax collection guidelines that Beatty unveiled last week were more symbolic than substantive. "The message I was trying to convey is that we're open for business under new management," the minister explained. He promised that tax evaders who are not under investigation will not be harassed if they voluntarily pay their taxes. And he announced that his department would abandon its practice of sending out quarterly press releases listing those convicted of tax evasion. In addition, Beatty reaffirmed the government's pledge to change the law so that taxpayers who dispute their assessment will not have to pay until an outside review of their case. Then, he offered his department's expert advice to companies and businesses on ways they might legally minimize their tax load. For the past 14 years the government has refused to give advance opinions on proposals it considered were tax shelters. "The idea is not to make it easier for businesses to avoid paying taxes," Beatty insisted. "We merely recognize that tax planning is essential."

Indeed, the whole thrust of Beatty's tax reform program is to portray his department as a collection of good cops—not bad ones. Still, the minister plans to collect about \$2.5 billion in back taxes owed by 1.1 million Canadians. But Beatty adds that he will never allow the department to engage in the abusive, strong-arm tactics that he criticized when he headed the Tory task

force on Revenue Canada last spring. The minister's early reverses have brought favorable. Said Douglas Sheehy, director of the 10,000-member Canadian Tax Foundation: "He's treating taxpayers with courtesy and trying to improve the tax system. He can take issue with that."

But Beatty's biggest challenge still lies ahead—repealing the billions of unpaid tax dollars that slip through the government's hands every year into the underground economy. These unreported transactions include everything from illegal drug deals to babysitters failing to report their earnings. Beatty has asked his officials to ensure the true size of the underground economy and to determine why an increasing number of Canadians are not reporting their full income. Said Beatty: "There seems to be a feeling about government and other large institutions that it's not really a person you're cheating and nobody has to pay

For many people it's almost fashionable to defraud the government."

When he was a back-bench m.p., Beatty used to ask his wife, Julia, then a stock-broker, to fill out his income tax return. But when he became Conservative revenue critic last year, he decided it would be more prudent to take to an accountant, a practice he intends to continue. For as much as he remains a revenue minister, "I obviously can't afford to have a dispute with the department," he explained. That Beatty remains a backer of days when he used to sit down with a tax return and a pocket calculator and he says that he sympathizes with more than 14 million Canadians who will face that chore early in the new year. "I haven't made a study," he observed, "but my impression is that people delay until the last possible minute because they find it such a pain in the neck." Beatty does not promise to make paying taxes pleasant but he is convinced that at least he can make it simpler and more palatable.

—CANA GORE in Ottawa.



Beatty 'in a deep fog'

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Return of a native



Børnø: colonial racist

The native people of Norway are increasingly turning to protest activities to achieve their objective of greater autonomy from the central government in Oslo. In 1989, Søren (Lapland), 58½, Børnø, fled to Canada after police charged him in connection with the dismantling of a government dam on territory claimed by his native Sámi people. There, he took refuge among the B.C. Nuxalk Indians, who adopted him in a traditional "petlak" ceremony. Afterward, Børnø, 34, and his supporters used his status to test the extent of autonomy that natives now have under the new constitution. The lawyer argued that the adoption gave Børnø Indian status and made him exempt from Canadian immigration laws. But last week in Lethbridge, Alta., immigration department adjutant Garry Braunworth, who described the case as "so complicated it could form the basis for a doctoral thesis," ordered that Børnø, his wife, Dagmar, and two daughters be deported back to Norway. Declined Børnø: "This is just another example of colonial racism."

Maritimes upset

The results of three Maritime by-elections—one in Prince Edward Island and two in New Brunswick—indicated that voters were in a mood to change old ways. The victories in all three races were upsets. In the traditionally Liberal New Brunswick riding of Miramichi Centre, well-organized Tory Don Munton won the riding with a 453-vote margin over Grit Albert Martin. In Miramichi, New Brunswick, Progressive Premier Richard Hatfield's attempts at rapprochement with the anglophone minority. But in Saint John, a Tory stronghold for 36 years, New Democrat Peter Triggs took the seat from Conservative Wayne Ferguson by 356 votes. Triggs's victory came partly because of the number of traditional Tory voters who stayed at home. Six and Liberal commentators claimed that controversy surrounding Premier Richard Hatfield's marijuana possession case was a factor in the lower Conservative turnout. For the hapless Liberals, the abrupt propels the party toward a winter leadership convention with a sinking feeling about its future. In Prince Edward Island, CMC Radio aired a report before the polls stated that the tide had changed four people, including two Conservative party workers, with buying and selling votes. When the result came in that night, Liberal Stanley Bruce had won an overwhelming 1,488-vote victory over PC candidate Ralph Biland.

Welcome diversion

Manitoba fishermen, farmers and environmentalists rejoiced last week about a strong signal that they may have won a 30-year-old fight. In Washington the Garrison Unit Diversion Commission concluded that the controversial project in North Dakota should be drastically reduced and that the Loewen Reservoir, which would have diverted water from the south-flowing Missouri River across the Continental Divide into Manitoba, should not be built. The U.S. commis-

sion's interim report said that spending on the \$1.2-billion scheme should be cut by \$300 million and that the amount of land to be irrigated should be reduced by more than half, to about 100,000 acres. As well, the commission concluded that any diverted water from the Missouri should not contain unwanted fish species, pesticides and other marine life that could damage Manitoba's \$35-million annual freshwater commercial fishing industry. But Garrison opponents did not accept compromise. The commission will hold a public hearing in North Dakota on Dec. 13, where it is likely to hear strong opposition to the water-diversion plan before submitting a final report. "I think we're closer than we've ever been before," concluded Garry Krimmer, a member of the Manitoba Arrian Committee on Garrison. "We're not quite out of the woods yet but I think we may be in about a month."

Just treading water

Buckeye Tory strategist Patrick Kinella has finally gone public with what outsiders always suspected: the federal Conservatives used extensive polling to tell voters what they wanted to hear during the last federal election. Kinella, who was tour manager on the Brian Mulroney campaign, told the British Fraser University Marketing Association on Nov. 14 that the key factor in the Tory campaign was "making people respond exactly the way you want them to." A Simon Fraser student who recorded Kinella's private remarks turned the tape over to the CBC in Vancouver last week. Kinella revealed that each morning on the campaign plane Mulroney reviewed polling data collected the night before from 800 telephone calls in 20 key ridings. Said Kinella: "The campaign was over on the first of August—all you had to do was tread water." The polls told the Tories that voters "didn't give a damn" about the cost of the party's election promises. As a result, Mulroney waited until the last week to soften the costs—and that "was a one-day wonder." Kinella lauded Mulroney's personal role in winning 58 seats in Quebec. Had the election campaign for another week, he added, the Tories would have won 70 ridings in Quebec. But the polls revealed that the PCs also would have lost 19 seats in the West. Said Kinella: "We were falling apart out here."

A career ended



Thatcher: expulsion

The governing Conservative majority in the Saskatchewan legislature ended convicted murderer Colin Thatcher's nine-year legislative career last week by passing a resolution declaring a vacancy in his south-central Thunder Creek seat. Thatcher, the millionaire son of former premier Ross Thatcher, was convicted on Nov. 4 of the first-degree murder of his ex-wife, JoAnn Wicks. In the final moments of debate Justice Minister Gary Lane, a friend of Thatcher's who moved the expulsion motion, told the hushed assembly: "A life has been lost. A man with talent has had his career ended. Families have been torn apart and have suffered. But we cannot get away from the fact that a member of this assembly has been found guilty of first-degree murder and has been sentenced to life in prison with no possibility of parole for 25 years."

"So what's for dinner?"

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U.S. Navy Ticonderoga guided missile destroyer leading a succession of disputes that threaten to undermine NATO's unity of purpose

WORLD

Disquiet on the Western front

The advance billing was impressive. Spokesmen called the meeting a landmark occasion—a vital step toward dealing with Washington's concerns of its European allies and achieving greater unity of purpose. But as North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers prepared for their annual conference this week in Brussels, a succession of developments changed the forecast dramatically. For one thing, the continuing presence of Greek troops on the Aegean island of Lemnos reinforced that country's historic enmity with Turkey, which is also a member of the alliance. For another, internal political disputes in Belgium threatened to delay deployment of American cruise missiles to that nation. Then, Spain suffered an attack in its hopes of joining the European Community—a move NATO considers vital to its continued membership in the alliance. Said a Western defense spokesman in Brussels: "It has been a difficult and frustrating week."

The Leros dispute posed the most immediate threat. Turkey claims that the Greek island should be demilitarized under the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne. Athens maintains that the 1936 Mon-

teux Convention restored its right to station troops there. To avoid antagonizing either member state, NATO has remained deliberately neutral. But its decision not to include Lemnos in its dual military maneuvers led to a Greek boycott of all war games in the Aegean. Greece announced that its 1985 defense contribution to NATO included one army brigade and two fighter squadrons stationed on Lemnos. Ankara's response was swift and uncompromising: its own acknowledgment of the offer, it said, would amount to an endorsement of the Greek claim. In turn, it threatened to block NATO's 1985 budget. In an attempt to defuse the dispute, NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington sent his deputy, Eric D. Kiss, to the Turkish capital. The mission successfully averted the immediate budget threat, but the larger issue remains unresolved. Said one NATO diplomat: "It is a perennial and increasingly annoying crisis."

Belgium's reluctance to deploy cruise missiles posed a less urgent—but equally difficult—problem. The country is scheduled to accept 48 missiles starting next March, and hundreds of U.S. troops are currently preparing a base at Florennes, 40 km south of

Brussels. But last week Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' Flemish Socialist Christian Party (CVP) called for a delay. Said a CVP spokesman: "As long as there is a serious possibility that the Soviet-American talks will be successful, this choice should be used." Indeed, if the Geneva meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in January yields an agreement to resume disarmament discussions, the CVP would likely try to postpone deployment indefinitely.

A national election is scheduled for next year, and many political observers interpreted the CVP's abrupt switch—it had previously backed the cruise program—as an attempt to deflect voter support from the antinuclear Flemish Socialist Party. But the CVP assumes for only 25 per cent of the four-party ruling coalition, and a senior government official said that Martens might eventually defy his party and honor his government's NATO commitment.

Spain's bid to join the 16-nation European Community fuels serious speculations for the future of NATO's southern flank. In an interview with *McLellan's* at NATO headquarters in

Brussels last week, Carrington said that Spain's admission would help to persuade Spanish voters to vote for continued membership in NATO in a referendum scheduled for 1986. But last week community foreign ministers failed to resolve a dispute over who quotas and fishing rights—making it impossible to set terms for Spain. Irish Prime Minister Garrett FitzGerald, host of this week's community summit, toured European capitals in an attempt to find a compromise, but his efforts said that negotiations may not be completed in time for Spain's planned entry to the community in January, 1986.

The Spanish referendum on NATO membership will be held one month later. Recent polls indicate a slim majority of Spaniards are opposed to staying within the alliance. But Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, committed to continued membership, is counting on the economic benefits of integration with Europe to support his position. To that end, British and Spanish negotiators reached agreement on one long-standing grievance last week: Gibraltar. Britain had made it clear that unless Madrid respected the Gibraltar frontier, which Spain closed in 1969, London would not support Spain's bid for application. For its part, the Spanish government accepted a British concession, agreement to discuss the sovereignty of territory ceded to Britain under the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht.

Other alliance trends have been equally positive in the past month. NATO has agreed to upgrade its Polaris-to-Panzer Attack strategy by introducing "emerging technology" deep strike weapons—targeted at installing enemy troops well behind the front. As well, in an agreement described by British Defense Secretary Michael Heslop as "very significant," 20 European members resolved to standardize arms requirements and research, enabling the allies to equip each other with mutually compatible weaponry. At the same time, the Europeans are trying to respond to U.S. congressional critics who charge that they are not contributing enough to Western defense. NATO officials are preparing plans to spend \$6.4 billion over the next six years, bringing ammunition stocks up to the required 30-day level and strengthening aircraft shelters and runways. The defense ministers will consider the plans this week.

In his spacious Brussels office last week, Carrington insisted that despite its problems the alliance remains "very successful." The danger, he stressed, is "not in defense matters," but in "many of other issues will" divert attention from more important matters. —DAVID NICHOLS in Brussels, with David Reed in Moscow

EUROPE

The Alliance's challenge

On the eve of what promises to be a contentious meeting of NATO defense ministers, the alliance's secretary-general, Lord Carrington, was interviewed in Brussels by *McLellan's European Bureau* Chief David North. Carrington, 61, was British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's foreign secretary until his retirement last year.



Carrington: "we could all die now"

signed over the handling of the Falklands War in 1982. He took up his post at NATO last June.

McLellan's: The January meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has again raised hopes on nuclear disarmament. Are those hopes justified?

Carrington: The very fact that the Soviet Union has agreed to talk shows that there is probably a wish for the talks to be productive. But it is a great mistake to suppose that there is going to be a very easy solution. There are immensely complicated and difficult problems—not least the problem of verification. The problems between East and West basically come down to lack of trust, each side trying to convince the other to agreements which are not to be kept. Therefore, verification is extremely important and, with these sophisticated weapons, extremely diffi-

cult. So I hope people will not feel that because talks have started the millennium is going to arrive tomorrow morning. It is going to take a long time. **McLellan's:** Do you see President Reagan's "Star Wars" concept as a help or a hindrance to the disarmament effort? **Carrington:** It is quite wrong to see the Soviet Union, because they must realize the technological advantage that the Americans have. If it ever happened, the Soviet Union would do their best to match it. But the effort to do so would be incomparably greater. Probably one of the reasons why there are no talks to talk about the Space Defense Initiative (Star Wars) is because they feel it is a danger to them. In a sense that has made it easier for the talks to resume. **McLellan's:** NATO Supreme Commander Gen. Bernard Rogers has raised the question of chemical weapons. Do you believe that they should be placed in the same strategic category as nuclear weapons—a deterrent that must never be used?

Carrington: What he was saying was that the political procedures for the release of chemical weapons were not on all fours with the procedures for nuclear weapons. That is something that is being examined. But he was also saying that the Soviet Union had a very large capacity in chemical weapons which we did not possess, and that the alliance should be aware of the problem that created. At the moment, the Soviet Union is refusing to do anything except abolish chemical weapons in Europe and let the Americans quote rightly upon facilities worldwide. Can those really offer an effective defense against a Soviet attack?

Carrington: It's a great mistake to talk down our own defense. It is by no means negligible. What we are trying to do is to improve our defense apathy so that nuclear decisions will not have to be taken before it is absolutely necessary. If you are at a great disadvantage the nuclear threshold is moved in your favor. Complete parity is never desirable nor necessary.

McLellan's: How does the "follow-on attack" concept figure in this?

Carrington: That is an old strategy. It has always been NATO policy. If you are attacked, you are bound to have the central force, 30-40 divisions, to respond so that you could not hit the people behind the border, forcing up to break through. All that has happened is that newer technologies are now avail-

able. By preventing a breakthrough, of course, you also help to raise the nation's threshold.

Mackinnon's: The U.S. Congress is deeply critical of NATO partners' contributions to Western defense. Is that criticism justified?

Carriageway: No, it is greatly exaggerated. If you take from 1980-1984, the Americans have done very much better than the Europeans. If you take 1970-1984, the Europeans have done much better than the Americans. But the fact remains, of course, that we could all do more. And we have taken to heart the particular aspects of the criticisms, bending of articles and inaccessibility—having enough ammunition.

Mackinnon's: If Europe succeeds in strengthening its arm of the alliance, will Canada be left to drift between the United States and the European powers?

Carriageway: In a sense, Canada has always been part of the American pillar. But nobody wishes to exclude Canada. It plays an extremely important part in the alliance, not just because of its contribution but because of its geographical position. The Europeans are making an effort to get their act together partly in response to U.S. criticism and partly to create a European identity that will make the acceptability of defence expenditure easier with their own public. This is not exclusion of Canada, or indeed of the United States. It is an effort to make the European side of the alliance work better.

Mackinnon's: Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government has ordered a review of foreign and defence policy. What would you like to see emerge?

Carriageway: What we would all like to see is a bigger contribution, not necessarily in the strength of the Canadian contingent in NATO, but in the size of the Canadian defence effort.

Mackinnon's: The quarrel between Greece and Turkey has resurfaced. How serious is this for NATO's southern flank?

Carriageway: It is obviously bad for the alliance when you get a situation in which two allies in the same very important area are not on very good terms. But NATO has to be careful not to take sides. We want both countries in NATO if there really were a threat in that part of the world. I have little doubt that both Greece and Turkey would be fighting alongside each other.

Mackinnon's: What about Spain?

Carriageway: The present government came into office committed to asking the Spanish people a question: not that they wanted to continue [in NATO]. They will presumably have a referendum and not a matter for the Spanish people. But it would be foolish of me, as secretary-general, not to say that I very much hope that they will stay in. ☐

CHILE

Pinochet's crushing grip

In the Plaza del Armas, Santiago's main square, riot police used teargas, batons and water cannons to disperse demonstrators. In the capital's shantytowns, security forces rounded up hundreds of suspected subversives. And at the city's university police fanned out across the campus, detaining more than 100 students. The crackdown was President Gen Augusto Pinochet's firm response last week to two days of strikes and demonstrations—called to protest Chile's outstanding state of siege. Described Pinochet "My analysis is that people asked me to take a hard line—and I did."

Officially, the government refused even to concede that confrontations had

taken place, at least six bombs went off last week, including one in La Cometa, an affluent suburb. Another damaged power lines, blacking out the capital on the same day that Pinochet celebrated his 66th birthday. The attacks, aimed at public property, caused only minor injuries, but they indicated that hardline left-wing terrorists—banned for 400 bombings in the past 16 months—have eluded a security dragnet.

Other aspects of the regime have been less fortunate. Recently, more than 600 criminals, lower-level politicians and intellectuals have been sentenced to life in prison. That sentence, coupled with press censorship, strict midnight curfew and the army's high



Police dispersing protesters in Santiago, bending before a de-facto show of force.

profile presence in the streets, kept last week's protest supporters at bay. Many observers contend that Pinochet's measures are an overreaction to the disorder. "We view the situation with growing concern," said U.S. state department spokesman John Hughes last week. At the same time, the government's political opponents are demanding an end to the general's 13-year rule and a return to democracy—before the proposed 1983 date. But the democratic opposition, the National and Christian Democratic parties, remains divided, creating the same vacuum at the center that produced Marcello Velasco Aland's 1970 electoral victory and, three years later, the military's coup. Under those conditions, Pinochet seems unlikely to relax his iron grip.

—MARY HELEN SPENCER in Santiago

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Arafat in Amman: a guerrilla organization headed by a new sense of desperation

THE MIDDLE EAST

Arafat regains his supremacy

The gesture was a typical one for Yasser Arafat. "Why don't you change this derby?" demanded the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, pointing to himself. "I insist on my resignation." But Arafat, issuing the challenge to the wrap-up session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Jordan last week, did not insist on his removal, and so it had before, the tactic proved decisive. Following his note the conference had sustained in Amman, Arafat's Al Fatah supporters delivered an emotional vote of confidence in his leadership—and a decisive rebuff to Syrian-backed rebels determined to end his 15-year term as the PLO's helm. Acknowledging the upsurge cheers, Arafat declared: "I am a soldier of this revolution, the first to obey and the last to disobey. I bow to your demand."

But Arafat carefully left three seats on the 11-member PLO executive committee unfilled. The vacancies, said his deputy, Faisal Khadat, would eventually be taken by representatives of PLO factions that boycotted the Amman summit—an attempt to reconcile the 18-month struggle that has split the organization into rival camps. But that effort is unlikely to succeed. The Damascus-based dissidents remain con-

vinced to Arafat's removal and determined to use armed conflict to create a Palestinian state in Israeli-occupied territories on the West Bank and in the Golan Strip.

In an attempt to appease the radicals, the AOC declined to adopt the kind of bold new initiative that observers considered necessary to resolve the 36-year Arab-Israeli conflict. Instead, the final communiqué cautiously gave Arafat room to explore closer ties with Egypt and Jordan, which have emerged as the 86-year-old chairman's key allies in the Arab world. Commented one Palestinian: "The impression of momentum is just that—an impression."

For years Palestinians have repeatedly warned that Arafat was facing his "last chance" for peace. But a new sense of desperation now haunts the PLO. Scattered across eight far-flung Arab states, Arafat's followers have been denied any military support against Israel. Al Fatah is outlawed in Syria and widely disliked in Lebanon. And Jordan, fearing Israeli reprisals, refuses to allow permanent operations to be launched from its territory. At the same time, hard-line PLO militants, backed by Syria and Libya, have blocked even Arafat's minimal move toward diplomacy. Re-

Arafat: uncertain future



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During the strategy of the situation, Jordan's King Hussein agreed the meeting with a dramatic call for joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace negotiations with Israel. But there were no indications that Arafat was willing to risk renewed disease by taking that step. Indeed, his cautious remarks suggested that he has his last interest in pursuing that strategy. "We must march together," he said, "until we can raise the Palestinian flag on the walls, synagogues and churches of Jerusalem."

A similar paralysis gripped Kuwait, where another Arab organization last week considered its future and sought a solution to the stalemate war between Iraq and Iraq. At a three-day meeting of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), rapidly riveted nations, sheiks and kings of the Arabian's six member states—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates—expressed their willingness to mediate the four-year-old war. But no concrete proposals emerged, a fact admitted, as one Persian Gulf official said, that "the timing is not right yet."

There was, however, a breakthrough last week in Washington, where U.S. and Iraqi officials agreed to resume diplomatic relations after a 15-year hiatus. The articles represented a major policy shift for the pro-Soviet regime of President Saddam Hussein, which broke contact with Washington in 1967 because of U.S. support for Israel during the Six Day War. Reagan administration officials said that the new contacts may help to draw Iraq into the moderate Arab camp.

At the same time, hard-line Syrian President Hafez al-Assad welcomed French President Francois Mitterrand in Damascus and called for an international conference to resolve the region's problems. But the United States and Israel are reluctant to involve the Soviet Union, Assad's principal ally, in any negotiation. And Mitterrand himself voiced only qualified support, saying that the participants should reach a prior agreement before such a conference could succeed—a certain prescription for stalemate.

Indeed, the future of Assad's own 15-year tenure in Damascus seems to be uncertain. Intelligence experts contend that his health is precarious, a claim that gained additional credence last week with the sudden reappearance of his estranged brother, Rifaa. Returning after five months in exile and awarded new powers as chief of Syrian security affairs, the restless Rifaa seemed to be Assad's clear choice as his heir apparent. And Rifaa's re-emergence made it virtually certain that Middle East politics will continue on a volatile course.

—BOBBY WHIGHT on Kuwait.

THE UNITED STATES

Front and centre in the Senate

Shortly after his election as the new U.S. Senate majority leader last week, Republican Robert Dole telephoned the White House. "Boss," the senator told President Ronald Reagan, "I'm ready to go to work." But that folksy approach obscured the significance of his election for Reagan's legislative prospects in the 99th Congress, which convenes on Jan. 3. In picking the tough and witty Kansas moderate to set their legislative agenda—and soundly defeating conservative candidates for a variety of other posts—the Senate's 53 Republicans signalled a distinct shift toward the centrist center. That action—coupled with Dole's history of differences with the White House—provided an early warning that Reagan's still-unformulated plans for reforming the tax code and cutting the budget deficit could well founder in the Republican-controlled upper house. Said Dole: "Things are going to be very difficult."

Dole's election to one of the most powerful posts in Washington gives him a key national platform to launch his own campaign for the presidency. Those ambitions will put him against Howard Baker Jr., whom he succeeded after the Tennessee senator stepped down to concentrate on his own 1988 campaign. But Dole, a 61-year-old former war hero who earned the epithet the "hottest man" as General Pershing's vice-presidential running mate in 1950, faces a tougher task than Baker. He will have to hold together a caucus of liberals and arch-conservatives so divided he has nicknamed his new job "majority Plunder."

As yet, Dole will have to carry out his job with 52 Republican senators in his re-election in 1990. Clamor about the political consequences of a mid-running deficit, they are likely to put their own political interests before those of the White House when they vote. Acknowledging that difficulty, Dole noted that the Senate Republicans would only support the President's programs "where we can."

An heirloom of the key Senate post, Dole shepherded Reagan's 1981 tax-cut program through the Senate in 1980. Then he used his negotiating skills to win passage of the President's controversial 99-3 billion tax increase the following year. But Dole has already criticized the administration for failing to act on the deficit and he has been a strong advocate of raising taxes, an action opposed by the White House. Indeed, his stance prompted the self-styled Texas Turks of the Republican New Right to label him "the tax educator for the welfare state." Reagan

may face similar opposition from Senator Robert Packwood, the maverick Oregon liberal who succeeded Dole as head of the finance committee, the chief tax-writing post. Packwood, an outspoken critic of the administration on social issues such as abortion, has expressed doubts about the President's proposed tax simplification scheme.

Complicating Dole's task are growing

demands for reform of the Senate itself, which Alaska Senator Ted Stevens, whom Dole defeated for the majority leadership, charged is riddled with "legislative paralysis." But it is not only Dole's success on Capitol Hill that will determine his political future. Another factor is closer to home: the presidential ambitions of his wife, Elizabeth, Reagan's secretary of transportation. As the Republican convention in Dallas last summer, both admitted that it was so accident that their hotel room was number 1668.

—MARC McDONALD in Washington.



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A soaring victory



Peacock: A landslide win

Even the flashy Andrew Peacock could not bring down the high-flying Bob Hawke. Australian opposition leader Peacock's final hopes were crushed in the earth last week when Labor Prime Minister Hawke glided to victory in that country's general elections, albeit with a slightly reduced majority. The former media union chief took 58 of the 144 seats in the expanded House of Representatives. During the final days of the campaign, Peacock increased his support with an impressive performance in a televised debate with Hawke. But observers blamed Peacock's ultimate defeat on the prime minister's immense personal popularity and shrewdly to people the interests of both business and labor unions. An oppositionist began lifting through the ashes of their campaign, Labor supporters touted the most popular Australian prime minister in 56 years, proving that their Hawke is no sitting duck.

A not so pacific isle

On the surface, serene, tropical-rich New Caledonia seems like a tropical paradise. But last week the South Pacific island 1,200 km east of Australia seethed with racial and political tensions. Militant separatist forces, determined to win independence for the French territory, planted car bombs in the capital of Nouméa and laid siege to outlying towns. The separatists are native Melanesians Kanaks, who make up 43 per cent of the island's 145,000 residents. But the majority of the islanders, composed of white French settlers and Asian immigrants, remain opposed to independence. The issue reached a crisis last month after territorial assembly elections. Kanak parties boycotted the vote to protest continuing French control, but the tactic backfired, handing the white anti-independence forces a decisive victory. The Kanaks responded with acts of violence and also declared a provisional government of their own. The affair is a major political problem for Paris, which has pledged to hold a referendum on independence for the territory in 1989. Last week officials said that the voting date might be advanced. But to guarantee the warlike, the Kanaks want any vote restricted to previously—assumed that the French President François Mitterrand is unlikely to serve. And at week's end, as France airlifted 2,200 police to restore order, a formula for ending the insurrection remained elusive.

Question of loyalty

Karl Koenig, a 50-year-old Czech émigré, had a reputation as a man who held treacherously anti-Communist opinions. As a result, when the former CIA translator was charged in New York last week with passing U.S. security secrets to Czech intelligence officials, his friends and neighbors—including confidant Mel Brooks and his wife, actress Anne Bancroft—were stunned. Presumed to fly to Switzerland, Koenig and his attractive wife, Hana, were detained by two agents just hours after selling their Manhattan co-op apartment for \$280,000. The authorities claim that during his CIA years (1973-77) Koenig passed classified information and

the names of agency spies to the Czech intelligence service. Allegedly, the CIA failed to charge Koenig, even though court papers alleged that she had received as a courier for her husband and had received money from the Czechs. Government attorneys feared that her rights were violated when investigators held her in a New York motel room for 20 hours, denying her access to legal counsel. Koenig's own attorney, New York lawyer Michael Kennedy, insisted that his client had really been a double agent for the United States and that in arresting him the CIA had double-crossed the CIA. Both agencies declined comment, and Kennedy himself refused to elaborate, saying, "This is something I am saving for court." But even with last week's sketchy details, it was clear, as Kennedy added, that "this is a bizarre case."

Ending at impasse

They met at Ayupayocua, a Roman Catholic retreat surrounded by coffee fields, 29 km south of San Salvador. But the pastoral setting for the second round of talks between El Salvador's Christian Democratic government and left-wing insurgents was the only tranquil element in a long and often tense confrontation. For more than at the first historic meeting in La Palma on Oct. 25, last week's talks emphasized the enormous gulf between what the guerrillas are seeking and what President José Napoleón Duarte is able or willing to give. Duarte himself did not attend the Ayupayocua session, which dealt principally with procedural questions for future discussions. But the rebels did present a six-page document, titled "Global Proposal for a Negotiated Political Solution and Peace," that demanded a share of governing power, the sequestration of troops from each side into a national armed force and a ceasefire that would recognize guerrilla control over part of El Salvador. Similar proposals have already been rejected by Duarte, but their submission last week sent shivers of alarm through the Salvadoran military and the political right. "They are asking us to get rid of our president and our constitution," declared Antonio Morales Elías, the Christian Democratic Party secretary-general. Both the democrats and the guerrillas did agree to meet again, but, as one observer noted, that was little more than a "practical understanding."

Botha's diplomacy



Botha: opening moves

The long diplomatic deadlock over Namibian independence might at last be easing. Last week South African Foreign Minister Botha (P.W.) Botha confirmed that Pretoria would grant independence to the territory of neighboring Angola agreed to send home its 20,000 Cuban troops within three months. This position was South Africa's response to Mandela's earlier offer to phase out the Cuban withdrawal over three years. A contingent of 5,000 troops, however, would remain to fight Frelimo-backed rebel forces who control one-third of Angola. An U.S. official received mediation, Botha warned that by publicly revealing its position Angola had "placed in question its ability to conduct serious negotiations." Still, the opening moves had been made, setting the stage for the hard bargaining to follow.

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Wearing a sequined Moussie costume borrowed from the Canadian Forces entertainment brigade, Miss World Canada 1983, **Candice Fitzpatrick**, 28, once second (after **Vesna Zmijanac** and **Hanna**) landed among 70 contestants at the 26th annual Miss World Pageant on Nov. 15 at Royal Albert Hall in London. Fitzpatrick, a Hamilton, Ont., university student and occasional model, said that the judges were looking for "what's in your heart, what's in your head—and how it comes out of your mouth." Fitzpatrick captured an unexpected share of public attention after British MP **Mary Govey-Scully** publicly announced that she was "the spitting image" of **Diana, Princess of Wales**. "Everybody started calling me D," said Fitzpatrick, whose alias won her an offer from a London modeling agency. Back home last week and underwhelmed by Canadian offers, Fitzpatrick, who also shares Diana's interest in working with children, decided to report for work in London at the end of January. As for the admittedly high-cut Moussie uniform, Fitzpatrick acknowledged "It was a bit short, actually—in the sleeves."

Although he had the advice and guidance of publisher **Jack McClelland**, **Orson Swenson**, 41, chairman of the board of directors of Cotnam's House for the Mentally Handicapped (CHMH), claimed he would have given up his attempt to publish *Who's Who in Toronto: A Celebration of This City of the 100th* if the objective of the venture had been other than raising money for charity. Swenson, who is also Xerox Canada Inc.'s training manager, says he decided to combine a celebration of Toronto's anniversary with 100th anniversary of a flourishing venture for CHMH by showcasing residents who have made significant contributions to the city.

"I approached it as if it were just another project," said Swenson, who acknowledges that he had second thoughts about being a publisher when questionnaires sent out to proposed "Who's" started coming back in unmanageable numbers and, in many cases, "unintelligibly handwritten." Things became worse, said Swenson, when he realized that his volunteer editors and proofreaders had applied varying styles to their sections. But the book is off the press now, complete with entries from known and

unknown Torontonians from **Stephen Aarons** to **Sandra Zwyer**—but without the entries that "got lost." Said Swenson of the final *Who's Who*: "Somebody has to be in charge."

Fitzpatrick (above): **Henneman**, a **Drivin' MP** and "cocktail party mouse"



Six months ago former Toronto fashion illustrator **Marilyn Hanel**, 48, finished the manuscript for her recently published *Sex Etiquette: Should I Go? I May? I Must? I Can't?* (*The Modern Woman's Guide to Making Men's*) and—without consulting her own book—she accepted a friend's offer of a blind date with co-entertainer **Buzz Aldrin**, 52. Reported Hanel: "Three days later we were in the Netherlands Antilles on a space program promotion, and we have been living together ever since." In 1971 Hanel was divorced from former talk show host **Al Hanel**, who is now married to TV star **Suzanne Somers**. Aldrin's Hanel, now based in Los Angeles, has also written a series of four coloring books under the umbrella title *A Previous Guide to Further Musement*. "That was just an amusing idea," explained Hanel, "a color-your-way-to-mental-health spoof." Although Hanel says she wrote her guide to successful mating because she "left that problem unsolved," she admits that neither she nor Aldrin have had to refer to it. But she added, "When we went to the Antilles, he read my *Sex Etiquette* and I read his book—*Artists to Earth*."

Driving school owner **Ernest Henneman**, 44, a founding father and past president of the 135-member Canadian chapter of the Ferrari Club of America, started tinkering with fast boxes when he was 17. Now he drives a 1971 365-cv Ferrari valued at \$95,000 and, with Burlington, Ont., representative **Ronald Watson**, 47, he will represent Canada this week in Prescott, Grand Bahama Island, at the revival of Bahama Speed Week. Characterized as "the cocktail party race," the event was last held in 1968, but it has resurfaced under the new name Grand Bahama Vintage Speed Week '94. Henneman, who acknowledges that "it is a bit more driving around in a car that can break the speed limit in first gear," will be driving a 1904 385-cv Dayton Ferrari in the week-long racing event. Watson, who was once Henneman's Boy Scout patrol leader, says he is "just along for the thrill of the grease and the roar of the engines."

Added Henneman, who admitted that his own car consumes gasoline in large quantities: "It is not a nickel-and-dime hobby—but it sure is fun."

—EDITH E. BETTE LADKOWITZ



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THE LIFE MACHINE

By Pat Oshendoff

William Schroeder faced the most difficult decision of his life, to die within days from heart disease—or to risk becoming the second human guinea pig in the quest to perfect a permanent artificial heart. Then, surgeon William DeVries played devil's advocate and asked Schroeder if he was prepared to become "a vegetable" after the implant operation. The 52-year-old grandfather from Jasper, Ind., did not hesitate: "I want to go all the way." By the end of last week, after a seven-hour operation on Nov. 25, Schroeder had already recovered suffi-



Schroeder with wife, Margaret, before the operation (left); the Jarvik-7 in place; removing the damaged organ: a heart for a heart

ciently to drink a can of Coors beer in celebration and to walk a few steps in his hospital room at the Humana Heart Institute, part of the Humana Hospital-Anchorage in Louisville, Ky. Schroeder had begun a new life—and helped push back the frontiers of medical science (page 40). Still, as DeVries and his colleagues sought out more candidates for artificial heart implants, the surgeon warned that Schroeder was living on borrowed time. Said DeVries: "You live like that on the edge of a possible disaster all the time."

That assessment was mixed with messages of congratulation which flooded the hospital after the operation. One of

the telegrams of prayers and best wishes came from Una Lay Clark, the widow of Seattle dentist Barney Clark, who died on March 23, 1983, after surviving 112 days with an earlier version of the pump and metal device. Still, some researchers in the rapidly growing field of artificial heart systems said that the operation is premature. And heart transplant surgeons, including Dr. Howard Frazer, transplant director at Houston's Texas Heart Institute, argued that Schroeder had been denied his best chance for survival: a human heart.

At the same time, the operation focused attention on Humana Inc., a hospital chain that operates 89 hospitals in the United States and some 80 neighbor-

hood health centres for profit (page 38). Humana has promised to pay for 100 artificial heart operations at a potential cost of \$18 million to \$15 million, and a company spokesman acknowledged that the funding of artificial heart implants was intended in part to win favorable publicity for Humana. But authorities such as Dr. Arnold Reisman, editor of the prestigious *New England Journal of Medicine*, criticized the growing trend of "medicine for profit."

Gauging: But to William Schroeder and his wife, Margaret, the controversy and criticism surrounding artificial heart implants are irrelevant. When Schroeder, a former quality-control spe-



cialist at an ammunition plant in Crane, Ind., arrived in Louisville in October, doctors diagnosed him as being in the fourth stage of heart failure—or close to death. Schroeder suffered from diabetes and, during the past 30 years, had smoked a pack and a half of cigarettes each day. He was in such poor physical condition that he could hardly walk across a room, and he often woke up at night gasping for breath. And like Barney Clark before him, Schroeder suffered from cardiomegaly, a condition that steadily weakens the heart muscle.

Schroeder's diabetes and his age—he was two years older than the generally accepted age limit for heart transplants—led Humana doctors to rule out

Vivad's filed the operating room, the 45-year-old surgeon frantically strapping the polyurethane, two-chambered pump to the remaining upper portion of Schroeder's own heart. Shortly before 1 p.m. the mechanical heart began beating in the patient's chest.

That was only the second time that a Jarvik device—named after its inventor, Dr. Robert Jarvik—had been per-

Schroeder missed a device with improved parts. As well, the cardiac team started the artificial heart pumping relatively slowly, at 50 beats per minute. Said DeVries: "We learned [from Clark] that if we pumped too hard, too much blood went to the brain, causing seizures. In the Schroeder case we held back on the pumping, and it seems to have worked much better."

Delighted. Indeed, Schroeder suffered only one setback—on Nov. 25, internal bleeding from stitches around the artificial heart required emergency surgery to correct. But one day after his two operations, Schroeder's improving physical condition delighted his doctors. He appeared "warm and pink and dry, indicating excellent circulation," declared Allan Lanning, the hospital's chairman and medical director. Schroeder described his physical condition two days after the operation, when DeVries removed a breathing tube from his mouth. Said the patient: "I do not feel any pain. The heart is beating strongly. But I could use a can of beer."

He got his wish two days later, drinking a three-oz. can of startled nurses insisted on. But the physical strain of the operation had its inevitable effect, and as Schroeder approached the end of his first week with an artificial heart, he was feeling tired and listless—a condition that Lanning described as normal for patients who undergo major heart surgery. As a result, Schroeder did not properly test an external-drive system that powers the heart through plastic air tubes passing through his chest and emerging through the abdomen. Although he was briefly connected to the machine, which can be worn hanging over his shoulder, he was too weak to walk about. The braceless one unit, powered by batteries, will eventually give Schroeder increased mobility.

Caution: But at week's end, DeVries sounded a note of caution about Schroeder's progress. The doctor stressed that serious complications—primarily blood clots, infections and malfunctions of the artificial heart—could arise at any time. Still, the doctor said that Schroeder might be able to leave the hospital and spend Christmas with his family. Said Terry, Schroeder's 22-year-old son: "I don't think that we are ever going to be able to relax. But we're really glad that he could stay out here, even if it's for a little time or a long time." Added Margaret: "Schroeder says that he's out here for as long as he'll be kind of himself again, be with his grandchildren, maybe go fishing, be around, sit down and talk with us and go for a ride in the car."

Clearly, the 11-lb. portable power source will give Schroeder opportunities

mentally implicated in a patient's chest. When Clark agreed to become the first recipient, he said, "I can make a contribution, my life will count for something," and almost two years later Schroeder benefited from the Seattle doctor's experience. For one thing, a plastic valve in Clark's heart broke 12 days after the operation and, as a result,

While DeVries and his cardiac team carried out the surprisingly routine procedure on Schroeder, his family waited in a hospital room, four floors above him, receiving regular reports on the operation. To relieve stress, they used what a hospital social worker described as "the Schroeder family shuffle"—clapping, then rubbing their hands together

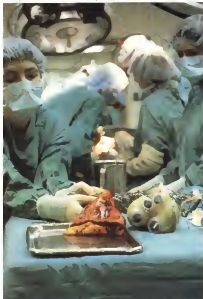


PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD



The Utah drive pump, a drivable-atom portable-drive system will give Schroeder mobility denied to Barney Clark.

COVER

that were denied to Barney Clark, who remained linked to the 325-lb. machine running his artificial heart. The portable "Hansen driver," developed in 1977 by Dr. Peter Hansen of Aachen, West Germany, was available two years ago but the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) had not approved it for use with human implant recipients. The Hansen driver may allow Schroeder to resume a near-normal life at home.

Struggles. The Schroeder operation was the first of six that the FDA has granted the Louisville team approval to perform. While surgeons were operating on Schroeder, two other patients were admitted to the Hansen hospital for evaluation as candidates for the next implants, which DeVries intends to carry out over the next year (page 38). And Hansen, with its pledge to underwrite artificial heart operations, is making a major attempt to discover whether or not heart implants can become routine. For his part, Jarvik has already developed a new heart, the "Jarvik-8," complete with 10 major design changes that make it suitable for mass production. Declared Jarvik, "I fully expect the artificial heart to some day replace heart transplantation. We are working toward a stronger, long-lasting heart than would come in three sets—small, medium and large—and like a pair of shoes."

The entrepreneurial spirit implicit in Jarvik's vision of the future concerns some members of the medical profession. Declared Houston's Dr. Howard

Fraser, "You do not have to be a detective to figure out who will be making money from the Jarvik heart." A physician and bio-engineer, Jarvik, 36, is also president and part owner of Syntron Inc.—formerly Koll Medical—the company that manufactures the Jarvik-7 and the ocular (artificial) eye implant. On Nov. 8—the same day that the FDA approved Hansen's six artificial heart implants (including Schroeder's)—both DeVries and Hansen donated themselves of their Syntron stock, in response to criticism of the apparent conflict of interest. But later this month

Hansen will begin a program to implant artificial eyes.

Success. The hospital is also using the operation as a vehicle for advertising. Commercially promoting Hansen's four Louisville hospitals appeared on local TV stations last week, underscoring between news reports on Schroeder's progress. And Hansen is grateful to free promotion by greeting the numerous reporters who arrived in Louisville with economic press kits, a videotape of the operation and regular briefings by hospital staff. Reported *Washington* correspondent Cy Janney, "Radio stations were even

playing Bruce Springsteen's *Heart* with new lyrics about plastic hearts. DeVries said it had "gone berserk."

But when *New England Journal of Medicine* editor Richard described the TV coverage as "overheated and in questionable taste" and accused Hansen of "underlying artificial heart research" simply as a shrewd investment that is bringing them tremendous publicity, hospital spokesmen did not flinch. Said DeVries, "Everyone in the world now knows that if you need an artificial heart, you come to Louisville."

Attack: In the long run, the artificial heart may have an unlimited potential. Because the body's immune system does not mount an attack against plastic, as it does against foreign human tissue, artificial heart recipients do not have to face rejection, the major technical problem of transplants. Nor will they require anti-rejection drugs—such as cyclosporine, the so-called miracle anti-rejection drug, can produce such serious side effects as cancer or kidney failure, some scientists claim.

Even more important, artificial hearts could eventually be mass-produced, circumventing the chronic shortage of human organs. Heart disease remains the foremost cause of death in developed countries, and there are now between 15,000 and 20,000 people in the United States alone who would benefit from a new heart, according to medical sociologist Roger Evans of the Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers in Seattle, Wash. But fewer than 2,500 hearts, said Evans, will likely become available to those patients. Older hearts must be young, must be taken from patients who are bio-identical on life-support systems and must match the recipient's in size, blood and tissue type. And finding such transplants is seen Michael Deeb of Temple University Hospital in Philadelphia, "Over half of potential [U.S.] heart transplant patients die before a donor heart is found."

But the technology that DeVries, Jarvik and now Hansen have chosen is not unique. Many experts say that there is a more rational, although less glamorous alternative, first used by Houston's Norman Devan Cooley in 1969. They contend that an all-artificial heart system can be implanted, ensuring a truly normal life for patients. Clinical experiments could serve only as a stopgap measure for patients awaiting transplants. Last September a team under the direction of veteran heart transplant surgeon Norman Shumway of California's Stanford University placed just such a device, called an off-circuit assist system, into a dying patient.

The team left his heart beating, but the implant took over the pumping action of its lower chambers. During the patient's seven days with the temporary heart,

doctors were able to confine searching for a suitable human organ and lower it, they said, and finally, they found a near-perfect match. They installed the heart, and doctors will soon release the patient from the hospital.

This step-by-step approach, which doctors may now attempt to perform on heart implants, is the one most favored by the National Institutes of Health, the major funding source for biomedical research in the United States. During the past two decades the NIH has invested almost \$200 million in the development of artificial heart systems, including the early research and development of the Jarvik-7. Now, according to Dr. John Watson, chief of the devices and technology branch at the

office of artificial kidneys worked in tandem with the pioneers of kidney transplants to restore life, and many experts contend that the parallel research on heart transplants and implants is similarly positive. Said Philadelphia's Deeb, "Why close yourself off to one arena?" For transplants, the breakthrough would be an anti-rejection drug without cyclosporine's side effects. And for implants, it will probably be a tiny power source—perhaps even one using nuclear energy.

Last week, however, Clark Hansen and DeVries acted too hastily were overshadowed by the public's favorable response. The Hansen team maintains that William Schroeder was not a suitable candidate for a human heart trans-



Schroeder: a son of Coors, concerned over implants and favorable publicity for Hansen.

National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, a branch of the NIH, there are about a dozen different types of artificial heart systems available—and four of them are almost ready for clinical testing. Explained Watson, "The goal is a safe and reliable system in which everything would be internal except the primary batteries." But Watson estimates that it will take three years before non-rats are able to incorporate all components—except batteries—into those systems.

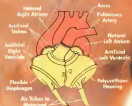
Breakthrough: Despite the intense publicity surrounding two radical heart procedures within two months—"Baby Face" who received a balloon's heart, and William Schroeder—most experts deny that there is divisive competition between doctors who perform transplants and those who favor implants. Many researchers are transplanting and, as well, experimenting with implants in animals or people who are clinically dead. For one thing, the devel-

opment, and it intends to continue its Jarvik heart experiments. But Hansen's Lansing added, "At the moment, the artificial heart is purely an investigation procedure. If there is a choice, I would always prefer to go the transplant route."

As a man who less than two weeks ago hung onto life by the skinmost thread, Schroeder continued to astonish his doctors, his family and himself with his rapidly improving condition. Said Hansen's Schroeder, "My husband was fading away from me. Now I feel I have him back again for another chance." Added Barney Clark's widow, Urs Leck, "My husband was happy to do this. I think Mr. Schroeder is happy to do it. And I don't see how we are going to prove the viability of the artificial heart unless we replace it in the chests of human beings." William Schroeder, for one, clearly agreed.

With Cy Janney in Louisville

The Jarvik-7 Artificial Heart



The new

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Rather than driving
a German engineered road sedan
that tells people
how much money you earn,
now you can drive
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THE AFFORDABLE
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V O L K S W A G E N



Lawrence: Louisville's Humana Hospital-Audubon research projects help private hospitals solve a new class of technology

COVER

America's private hospital revolution

When Humana Inc. of Louisville, Ky., donated an artificial heart to William Schroeder last week, it did more than help save the life of a dying man. The daring operation, along with the company's pledge to pay for as many as 100 similar operations at a cost of as much as \$10 million, was also a carefully designed public relations exercise. David Jensen, Humana's chairman and chief executive officer, said that his company's only possible benefit from the gesture will be "an enhanced reputation." But industry analysts declared that Humana's artificial heart program, along with similar new activities among other private—and profitable—hospital chains, symbolizes a dramatic entrepreneurial challenge to the U.S. health care establishment. Said Thomas Goodman, director of public affairs for the Federation of American Hospitals: "The changes happening now are so phenomenal that 'revolution' is the only way to describe them."

The revolution highlighted by William Schroeder's heart and plastic heart began in the late 1960s, when the first "for-profit-owned proprietary hospitals" opened in the U.S. Scribner started to meet the needs of elderly patients. Unlike U.S. community hospitals, which are privately owned but partially supported by taxpayers, private hospitals share publicly traded corporate

which pay dividends to shareholders. The strategy has resulted in phenomenal growth: there are now 58 hospitals, compared with only 25 less than a decade ago, which operate a total of 1,200 private hospitals in the United States and Puerto Rico. In 1983 alone, 73 more opened their doors to the public. They have expanded from their original concentration on older people into all aspects of health care, and they now operate about 31 per cent of all nonacademic hospitals in the United States. Analysts say that proportion will eventually grow to 35 per cent of the acute care patients.

Efficiency. With 80 U.S. hospitals returning profits of close to \$200 million from gross revenues of \$2.5 billion in 1983, Humana is the third-largest for-profit hospital chain in the United States, following the Nashville-based Hospital Corp. of America and the Beverly Hills, Calif.-based American Medical International. Some attribute Humana's success to simple efficiency. Company officials claim that Humana's cost per admission is 23.4 per cent less than the cost in-

curred by equivalent community hospitals, with centralized management and competing accounting for much of the savings. Said Robert Irvine, a public relations spokesman for Humana: "These efficiencies mean that if the government is paying \$2,500 for an appendectomy and we can do it for \$2,100, we keep the profit."

Critics of the chains contend that they reap profits from stressed patients but fail to fulfill the essential functions of research and education. The establishment of the Humana Heart Institute in 1983 and last week's dramatic artificial heart implant represent a spectacular response to that criticism. But the other

chains are working to gain credibility in the medical world with similar gestures, mostly by moving quickly to join a faculty in teaching hospitals. Two weeks ago the Hospital Corp. of America completed the largest hospital acquisition in U.S. history by purchasing the 340-bed Wesley Medical Center in Wichita, Kan. American Medical International recently purchased the financially ailing St. Joseph's Hospital at Oregon Health University in

Jensen: simple efficiency



Oreaha, Neb., and it is currently negotiating other bids to manage the financially strained George Washington University Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

Jensen said Humana will use its artificial heart program to prove that lavish research support does not contradict the tenets of good business. The company made its first step in that direction in 1981 when it recruited Allan Loeferling, M.D., a Canadian-born doctor who graduated from the University of Western Ontario in London, Ont., to direct the Humana Heart Institute. Loeferling, who established his reputation with the world's first spleen transplant in 1964 in Louisville, admitted to initial reservations about his employers: "I had great concern that they would cut corners to save money," he told *Molecular*'s last week, "but my experience has been the opposite." He added that his employees in fact have given him a free hand in selecting his patients, even if they cannot afford to pay for his extraordinary services.

Investment. Loeferling's effort to lure William DeVries from the University of Utah Medical School by his contract was sealed by the fact that the publicly funded National Institute of Health had cut funding for DeVries's pioneering heart implant program. Said Jensen: "DeVries was faced with trying to raise \$100,000 for his next implant at the University of Utah. Here, he has no problem."

Although the proprietary hospitals are gaining publicity with high-profile research activities, they are threatening the status quo more fundamentally with their intensive marketing and cost-cutting techniques. Humana, for one, is now offering corporations a package in which it acts as both an insurance and health care company. It guarantees corporate clients stable rates and, in turn, ensures that the great majority of employees nationwide. Humana hospitals. The company has already signed 50,000 people under the new plan. And Humana has followed its competitors with the introduction of primary care centers which can treat minor injuries without a visit to the hospital. Officially known as "doc-in-the-boxes," the small clinics are typically located in cities where Humana operates one of its hospitals.

Last week these small units were involved in creating medical history. And in one dramatic gesture, the United States' private hospitals staked a new claim to legitimacy in health care. Said the Federation of American Hospitals' Goodman: "There is a question that without the infusion of private capital, the artificial heart implant operation would not have happened."

—PAUL BERTON, with Cy Jones in Louisville

The high price of success

It was simpler then. When William DeVries was the chief of cardiac-thoracic surgery at the University of Utah the drawbacks and rewards of his work were substantial but predictable. He faced the accepted conflicts of most successful surgeons. Often he found himself sitting with a dying patient when his wife or one of his seven children waited him at home. In his research, he was so immersed in overcoming the technical problems of

Utah, a Mormon, says that he was shocked by the angry letters he occasionally received by the much larger volume of e-mail. In the aftermath of Schroeder's operation, DeVries was better prepared to deal with critics. He told reporters that heart transplant pioneers, Dr. Christian Barnard of South Africa, had also strangled abuse initially for their work on "the seat of the soul." But he added that those procedures "seem to be accepted, and so will the artificial heart."

Still, DeVries, 46, says that he does feel lonely lately. After the death of Barney Clark—with whom the surgeon felt "a deeper attachment than with any other patient"—DeVries said that in the operating room, when the device failed to start up properly, he could have "driven up the artificial heart and thrown it on the floor." He added that he was "warned to death" every day of Clark's extended life and that he was amazed to see a crowd of reporters gathering outside the hospital while Clark was dying.

DeVries releases tension when he can by taking long walks or running until he is exhausted. But he says his main strength is his own knowledge of his capacity to help people. "I see myself as an extremely competent technical surgeon," he added, "and I feel that I do the best surgery that anybody can do. If I didn't feel that way I wouldn't work on a patient."

Threatened. But after Clark's death DeVries lost his tremendous momentum when bureaucratic red tape threatened his program. The FDA took a full year to approve a second artificial heart specimen. And the University of Utah's committee on human experimentation deliberated endlessly over whether the results of the Clark experiment justified another one. In any case, the university lacked the money for the procedure, which cost \$200,000.

In 1982, DeVries decided to leave Utah. With Karen, his wife of 18 years, and their seven children, he moved to Kentucky and the well-endowed environment of a private hospital. Said DeVries last week: "At Humana there is no question of what devices exist. I can do my work much better here than in a university setting." It will also permit him to do the work that provides him with his greatest reward. As DeVries said, "What can be more satisfying than taking a person who feels rotten, who is in a death struggle, and giving him a new work much better here than in a university setting." For DeVries, at least, the answers to complicated questions are still simple. —PAT O'BRIEN



DeVries: compassion, confidence

implanting a promising plastic heart in males and sleep that there was no time to consider the personal price that he might eventually have to pay. Then, on Dec. 2, 1982, he inserted a plastic and metal heart into the chest of distant Barney Clark, and DeVries's life changed forever. Last week he repeated that experience on William Schroeder in Louisville's Humana Hospital-Audubon and once again stood at the center of international attention.

When DeVries performed the world's first permanent artificial heart implant operation on Clark the reaction was electric. For one thing, someone drove 25 miles into the left front tire of DeVries' new and not yet a brake cable in half. Then hate mail began to arrive. De-

From the miraculous to the routine

By Carolyn Heiman

Lode Washkansky, a 55-year-old grocer in Capetown, South Africa, was the first person in history to live with someone else's heart beating inside his chest. On Dec. 3, 1967, Dr. Christiaan Barnard performed instant fame—for himself and the dying businessman—by performing the world's first heart transplant operation in Capetown's Groote Schuur (Big Blue) Hospital. Just before Washkansky received the healthy heart of a 29-year-old woman, who had died in a traffic accident the same day, he told Barnard, "So it is out with the old, in with the new." But Washkansky died 18 days later after his body rejected the foreign tissue of the donor heart.

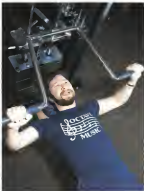
Miracle: Still, Barnard had demonstrated that doctors could replace diseased hearts with healthy ones through a relatively simple surgical procedure, and in the 18 months that followed the "miracle in Capetown" surgeons around the world performed 300 heart transplant operations. But during the first four years of the operation's history, 75 per cent of patients died within three months. The reasons doctors available at the time could not suppress these rejection.

Barnard rejected criticism that heart transplants should stay with specialists only.

But the body's immune system solved the problem of rejection. Two years ago, realizing that debate, Barnard, who no longer performs surgery because of arthritis, declared, "Why should these patients die because the central group of their expertise was failing them? It would have been immoral, even unethical, to walk around until the immunological problems had been worked out." Instead, he performed a second transplant operation in January, 1968, that time on Philip Hare, a 58-year-old dentist who died of his odds and lived for 18 months with his new heart.

But Albert Murchy, a 68-year-old retail welder, in the Montreal area, was the first heart transplant in an operation performed by Dr. Pierre Gracien at the Montreal Heart Institute on May 31,

1968, died 46 hours after surgery. In the depressingly familiar pattern, his body rejected the new organ. Then, 57-year-old transplant recipient Charles Johnson of Toronto lived for six years before dying in May, 1975, but the startlingly high mortality rates among patients had by then convinced most doctors to



Johnson: replacing diseased hearts with healthy ones

stop performing the operation. As well, artificial hearts, which solve the major problem of transplants—an inadequate supply of donor organs—were still in the early stages of development although in April, 1969, Houston surgeon Dr. Denton Cooley used an artificial heart to keep a patient alive for 25 hours until he could receive a heart transplant.

Push: The breakthrough took place in 1973 with the experimental use of cyclosporine, a substance that suppresses the body's tendency to reject foreign tissue. Equally as important, the Radact Corp. of Switzerland, which distributes the drug, made it accessible and helped fund its use. It discovered that cyclosporine did not neutralize the body's reaction against infection. That reaction had

been one of the most common causes of death among heart transplant recipients. Dr. Norman Shumway of Stanford University in California, a veteran surgeon who has performed 202 heart transplant operations, accurately predicted in the 1970s that increased use of cyclosporine would mark "a renaissance in heart transplants." One of Shumway's patients has lived for 13 years with a new heart, second only to Emmanuel Victoria, a Frenchman who received his heart transplant in 1968.

In Canada, surgeons quickly followed the lead of doctors at the University Hospital in London, Ont., who successfully transplanted a heart into Joseph Landrault, a 39-year-old insurance disaster from Sarnia, Ont., on April 29, 1968. Since then, three other Canadian hospitals—Notre Dame and the Heart Institute in Montreal as well as the Heart Institute in Ottawa—have carried out 42 heart transplant operations, and 23 of the recipients, including Landrault, are still alive.

Stratford: Louis Washkansky decided in 1967 that gambling for new life through heart surgery was an acceptable risk, and 600 individuals (80 of them Canadians) around the world have followed his example. One of them is Allan Jackson, a 29-year-old music teacher from Sudbury, Ont. Jackson, who

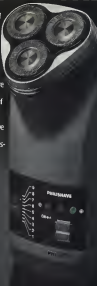
suffered from a congenital heart murmur, received the heart of a 16-year-old boy who died in a traffic accident. Jackson's operation took three hours on May 6, 1983, in London's University Hospital, and since then, he says, he has felt changed with energy, swimming in a local gym, working as a salesman in a music store, teaching percussion and boogie lessons at night and often playing in a local country rock band. Declared Jackson, "It is like being reborn." But on the Washkansky, who described himself as feeling like Frankenstein's monster after his operation, Jackson rarely thinks of the fact that someone else's heart is keeping him alive. "I am just as grateful to be alive. Maybe it should feel strange—but it does not."

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PHILIPS

Poisons on the farm

By Andrew Nikiforuk

In May, 1979, Boston, Mass., grain farmer Charles Sutcliffe missed some highly toxic insecticide with respect to protect his grain against insects. Sutcliffe was not wearing a respirator at the time and he inhaled pesticides fumes which he feels may have permanently injured his lungs. The incident is not an isolated case: last year alone 20 pesticide suits across Canada needed hospital treatment after using the same toxic chemical that disabled Sutcliffe. As well, 201 of the 4,004 cases of pesticide poisoning reported to the federal ministry of health occurred in Manitoba—the highest per capita rate in the country. And last summer concerned provincial and federal ministry officials studied pesticide use in a representative agricultural community, interviewing 114 farmers in Carleton Place, Ont. 50 km southwest of Winnipeg. Now, Mackinnon has learned that the more, due to be released this week, showed that 29 of the 98 farmers who regularly used pesticides had suffered



Sutcliffe: no consensus on pesticides

to moderate ill effects, ranging from dizziness to muscle spasms.

Partly in response to the Carman study's findings, the Manitoba government will strongly emphasize the health hazards of pesticides in mandatory courses for future licensed users and sellers. Still, there is no consensus among government officials, farmers, pesticide manufacturers and scientists about the dangers of using pesticides. Prairie grain farmers have headed their chemicals since the 1960s when Dick Leopold (nicknamed "Doc") became convinced. The federal government banned DDT in 1969 because research indicated that it was killing fish and animals. But many farmers, including Sutcliffe, now 45, found it difficult to accept the possibility that DDT and its successors could harm humans. Said Sutcliffe: "I think that we were conditioned by DDT. You could pour that stuff over your hands, then wipe it off without worrying."

But many farmers using today's pesticides may put themselves at risk by neglecting to wear such cumbersome safety gear as goggles, respirators, rubber boots and chemical-resistant coats. For their part, many farmers argue that government and manufacturers like we are doing enough to stress the dangers of pesticides. Said Arne Bos, a farmer near Dauphin, Man.: "It is one thing to tell us that it is dangerous, it is quite another to know that you might lose your face if you inhale it."

Bos is particularly sensitive to the issue. When cows on his farm started giving birth to deformed or stillborn calves four years ago he suspected that a load of hay contaminated by herbicide spraying might be causing the birth defects. But he says that he had difficulty finding federal or provincial agricultural researchers to do lab tests that would allow his suspicions. Said Bos: "It is as though someone has a great big dark secret and does not want you to see it."

But David Durance, a spokesman for the Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association (CACA), representing over 30 manufacturers and distributors of commonly used pesticides and fertilizers, said that federal regulations offer sufficient protection by requiring companies to submit data on a pesticide's effects on living organisms before it can be sold. Durance said that pesticides mixed and dispersed according to label directions (by a user wearing protective equipment) pose no threat to humans or livestock. Added Durance, "We do not see farmers suing CACA companies because of any suspect cancers or birth defects."

Still, farmers like Bos and Sutcliffe, who are concerned about the dangers of toxic chemicals, say they find it difficult to obtain all the information they

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Years of time have worn away the top on under Jack Daniel's Whiskey, which is considered the finest Tennessee Whiskey in the U.S.

need on pesticide use. For one thing, companies do not release figures on the yearly amount of pesticides used across the country, withholding the information on the grounds that the statistics are trade secrets. Agriculture Canada accepts that argument, but information that federal and provincial governments do make public suggests that pestering crops chemically from insects and weeds does indeed pose a risk for users. As well, a recent report done for the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council admits that pesticide use has increased five-fold during the past 25 years. At the same time, the industry of health and welfare in Ottawa has recorded a rise in the number of pesticide poisonings across Canada. In 1975 there were 1,217 incidents, but now there were 5,694. In addition to the 271 cases reported in Manitoba, there were 146 recorded in Saskatchewan, 103 in Alberta and 380 in British Columbia.

Indeed, Manitoba's Carman Township survey followed similar statistics in three other western provinces. In Alberta last year the provincial ministry of agriculture discovered that of the 488 farmers it surveyed on pesticide use, fully one-third did not wear protective clothing when handling some chemicals. At the same time, 30 per cent of those questioned complained of such symptoms as itched vision or difficulty breathing after handling weed and insect killers.

One expert is pesticide technology. Frank LaBella, University of Manitoba pharmacologist, warned against dosing sweeping conditions from small samples. Still, LaBella did acknowledge that widespread use of agricultural chemicals had adversely affected the health of farm families. He said that any segment of the population exposed to such hazards as asbestos, herbicides or even printer's ink will experience ill effects. Added LaBella, "I would be very concerned about a relative of mine working in a farm environment in today's climate of extensive pesticide use."

Prompted in part by the growing concern over pesticides' dangers, the federal department of health and welfare intends to undertake a national study to determine whether farmers and farmworkers suffer more diseases and die earlier than other groups of Canadian workers. Federal officials, who plan to survey up to 300,000 farmers across the country, do not yet know when they will have their results, but the study is eagerly awaited. Said Dr. Leonard Ritter, a toxicologist with the federal ministry of health and welfare, "Farmers use a lot of herbicides. People have expressed concern that these high usage rates may produce ill-health effects we may not investigate." □



Waikefield bridge under repair just a nuisance compared to the larger crisis.

TRANSPORTATION

A Seaway bottleneck

For the first time since Queen Elizabeth II and President Dwight D. Eisenhower opened the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959, traffic lay at anchor last week for a reason other than what insurance policies call an "act of God." Ice clogs the 2,040-mile, 5,000-ton-hour waterway for about three months every year, and that natural phenomenon has once occasionally halted traffic beyond the control of its operators—Canada's St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the U.S. department of transportation. But on Nov. 21 a lift bridge jammed at Valleyfield, Que., and by the end of the month vessels had been trapped by the December freeze-up.

Ship owners and their brokers notified the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority last week that they were holding the Canadian corporation responsible for the millions of dollars in operating costs that are mounting while repairs continue, until, officials expect, Dec. 6.

A spokesman for the ministry of transport said that the government is renewing the Seaway Authority's insurance coverage, and Newfoundland Liberal MP Brian Tobin raised the problem in the Commons last Friday. "There are going to be tremendous lawsuits. And the seaway is not overcapitalized by the government in any way, shape or form," William O'Sullivan, Seaway Authority president, said that despite some sometimes that negligence and improper maintenance caused the bridge to fail, the Authority will keep all liability

But the embarrassing bottleneck at Valleyfield is only a nuisance compared to the real problems facing the seaway. Hindered 25 years ago as an engineering accomplishment on a par with the Great Pyramids, the waterway has not lived up to its promise. Said John Crowe, an economist with the Washington-based St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp., which operates the U.S. portions of the water route. "The locks were too small from the day they were built." The ocean links to the U.S. and Canadian inland ports operate at only half of its capacity because the 800-foot-long locks cannot accommodate modern super-ships. Smaller carriers of bulk iron ore and grain still use the inland waterway for relatively low toll fees, but carriers of tanked goods face charges of up to \$100,000 for a round trip.

The seaway remains in business largely because Ottawa and Washington have subsidized operating costs. Critics contend that only a reduction or abolition of tolls, the use of interlockers, and a multi-billion-dollar deepening and enlarging of the system can save it from insolvency. But O'Sullivan said, "Since the opening of the seaway grain producers have saved upward of \$1 billion [in transportation costs] measured in today's dollars." Now the system needs tomorrow's dollars, and the Valleyfield incident pointed up the increasing likelihood that those dollars will continue to flow in.

—EAG QUINN

LABOR

A historic dispute

The 1,500 employees of southern Ontario Eaton's stores who went on strike last week were only a small fraction of the company's 35,000 employees in 133 stores across the country. As well, management numbers moved behind counters and cash registers in the six struck states to serve pre-holiday customers. But the dispute is significant because it is the first in the 115-year history of the steadily declining T. Eaton Co. of Toronto, which depends on founder Timothy Eaton still alive. And the labor movement, seeking to crack Canada's traditionally nonunion department store industry, is calling for a national boycott of Eaton's stores and holding the strike as a "historic confrontation." Said Tom Collins, spokesman for the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union. "This is a test for us and for labor. We want win."

Although Eaton's spokesmen restricted their comments to protesting that the six states would remain open, independent retail experts say that Eaton's—along with Simpsons and The Bay, both divisions of the Hudson's Bay Co. (HBC) of Winnipeg—have every reason to oppose the union. Declared Iva Glavin, president of Glavin's, Sheff & Associates, a Toronto investment management firm. "The Bay and Simpsons are long-time mainstays of Eaton's. No one knows how profitable Eaton's is, but if they are like the others they cannot afford higher wages." Traditionally, HBC shares were halted at week's end after the company announced a record-breaking loss of \$164 million for its fiscal year month—almost double that of a year ago.

For its part, the 28,000-member union is continuing to broaden its drive, which began earlier this year with the surprisingly quick certification of the Eaton's stores in Brampton, Ont. In addition to trying to organize the company's flagship store in downtown Toronto's Eaton's Centre, the union has organized 50 of Simpson's 201 stores in the past four months. Added Collins. "We are also working on some Bay stores." Another union, the 156,000-member United Food & Commercial Workers has organized Eaton's stores in Quebec and Manitoba, but employees there are seeking the ratification of the Ontario strike. With so much at stake for both sides, Collins predicted "a long and bitter fight." —MICHAEL BAXTER

The move toward free trade

By Robert Collison

The statement leaked like a hand grenade on the North American political landscape. Abundant in the district parliament of international diplomacy, former Canadian finance minister Donald Macdonald told a mid-November meeting of Canadian and U.S.

debt toward free trade has once again become an immediate and crucial concern. Brian Mulroney's Tory government will now challenge Canadians to answer a question that they have largely preferred to ignore for decades and one that has deflated at least one Prime Minister: how much the increasingly porous filter should be opened up to promote the free flow of goods

Another critical step toward free trade may be taken as early as this week when the Tariff and the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA). To be named Investment Canada, the revised agency will encourage rather than screen out foreign investors. And although top Tories such as Industry Minister Sinclair Stewart have dismissed the notion of a precipitous move to all-

suspended as Ottawa considers much more sweeping moves. Government opponents are currently defining what options Ottawa has to choose from. And when they are finished, Kolleher intends to "initiate a consultative process with all sectors in Canada—business, labour and government." The first session in his consensus-building travels will be a Dec. 16 meeting on free trade with provincial universities. That session might prove difficult. Recently, the premiers of British Columbia, Ontario and Manitoba have publicly expressed fears about moving too far, too fast.

Opponents of free trade argue—as they have for nearly a century—that the loss of the protection afforded by the trade barriers will strike at the very

back every one that and say, "Oh my God, we have to be careful about free trade is just ludicrous."

As the preface to Wilson's economic statement argued, Canada is the only major industrial country in the world without compelled access to a market large enough to permit "economies of scale" for its industries. Macdonald implied that unimpeded access to the U.S. market would solve the problem. And the tension is clearly acute because Canada already plans to negotiate further reductions in the tariffs that by 1987 will affect only 20 per cent of its exports to the United States and 25 per cent of its imports. Declared U.S. Trade Representative William Brock: "Anything is negotiable with Canada. We

tional Forest Products Association. "I think there is a concern among some members of the association with the size of the Canadian share of the U.S. market."

Last September, the Reagan administration asked the International Trade Commission to prepare an analysis of the probable economic impact on U.S. industries of free trade with Canada. The study will not be completed until March, but public hearings will be held in Washington on Jan. 15 and 16. Deputy assistant U.S. trade representative for Canada in Washington, William Morris, admits that the process will be difficult. He added, "The \$16,000 question is who will benefit and who will be hurt by free trade."



Kolleher, Auto Pact case: turning a philosophy into government policy and gambling on an uncertain future



Peace workers at this Dylon textile factory in Toronto: "one man's leap of faith is another man's Russian Roulette"



opinion makers in Harriman, N.Y., that it was time for Canada to take a "leap of faith" and enter into a full free trade arrangement with the United States. That step was necessary for the health of the Canadian economy, and Macdonald, even if it meant "taking a secretary."

Whenever the no-foot, five-inch corporate lawyer and former Liberal politician, known as "The Thompson," speaks, he usually commands attention. But his Harriman speech, delivered in his role as chairman of the royal commission studying the future of the Canadian economy, had a particular resonance. It alerted Canadians to the fact that with a new government in Ottawa determined to strengthen the country's economic ties with the United States, the horizon

and services across it. The momentum pushing the nation's leaders toward a decision has built steadily. In 1971, successor Mulroney told Americans during a Washington visit in September that Canada is open to business on all fronts. At the same time, Ottawa was signalling its desire to strengthen trade relations with its largest and closest trading partner. In the past three months cabinet ministers and Canadian trade officials from New York to Philadelphia have been regurgitating the message. Then, last week Finance Minister Michael Wilson added his weight to the movement. Emerging from a meeting with his U.S. counterpart, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, in Washington, Wilson declared, "The atmosphere here is good."

and free trade, in his Nov. 8 economic statement to Parliament Wilson stressed the need to study how Canada can take advantage of the "enormous" benefits arising from the country's proximity to the U.S. market. Added Wilson: "The question is how to best capitalize on this advantage while managing the adjustment that free trade would entail." Charged with organizing the discussion of the free trade option is James Kolleher, the rookie trade minister from San Jose, Calif.

The former Liberal administration of Pierre Trudeau initiated talks with the United States early this year on the possibility of eliminating tariffs in individual industry sectors—from mass transit equipment to steel and refrigerators. But those consultations are now

foundations of Canadian sovereignty. In response to Macdonald's Harriman speech, University of Toronto economist Abraham Rotstein observed: "One man's leap of faith is another's Russian Roulette." Added Yale University historian Jack Granatstein, who also attended the discussion: "Macdonald's leap of faith is more like a leap into the dark. No one knows the economic consequences of free trade with the Americans."

Still, signaling the cross-party fascination with the free trade issue, Liberal Finance critic Donald Johnston expressed in support for the movement. Added the former treasury board president: "We are sitting on the doorstep of the greatest market that has ever been known to mankind, and here people can

would be willing to do anything that the Canadians would like to do at the pace they would like to do it."

In whatever manner the Conservatives eventually breach the issue, it will likely lead to a full-blown public debate about the virtues and drawbacks of unbridled "trade and trade with Tokyo." Experts on both sides of the border agree that the exercise will be emotional, to potential victims and beneficiaries in industry lobby their legislators. In the United States, where the manufacturing industry generally favors free access to Canadian markets, protectionist sentiments are running high in such struggling sectors as steel and forestry, which are threatened by their aggressive foreign competitors. Said David Stahl, national director of the U.S. Na-

In Canada, the factory, mining, telecommunications and computer producers might benefit substantially from trade liberalization. But leaders of other protected industries, such as textiles and shoes, oppose the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers. Shoe manufacturers point out that government import quotas are designed to restrict foreign imports to 30 per cent of the market, but because of the way in which the quotas are administered the domestic market share has plummeted to 20 per cent. According to Walter Redburn, the chairman of the Shoe Manufacturers Association of Canada, "Fifty per cent is needed to maintain the economic viability of a plant." Added Patrick Landis, president of the Automotive Parts Manufacturers' Association



Reagan (left), Wilson bailing mercantile and 'abnormalities that are good'

"Any trade agreement without safeguards or domestic subsidies would possibly see the destruction of the Canadian auto industry."

The green of the free trade debate is simple enough: The United States is Canada's largest trading partner, and more than three-quarters of Canadian exports are shipped to America. At the same time, about 22 per cent of U.S. exports are shipped to Canada. Anything that impairs the \$116-billion U.S.-Canadian trading relationship critically underlines Canada's economic well-being. More than 26 per cent of Canada's exports are exported to the highest percentage of any member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). And currently, a troubling phenomenon is indeed threatening that relationship: U.S. protectionism. Says Carl Bespe, the chief economist of Domestic Resources Pooled in Toronto, the country's largest brokerage house: "The business community is panicked about it."

Especially, the postwar trade liberalization enormously expanded international trade but it also encouraged belligerent neighbor trade wars. As domestic markets became more open to outside products, Japanese and other newly industrialized countries flooded overseas markets with low-priced goods. As a result, Americans and Cana-

dians, along with many other countries, devised numerous Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) to protect domestic manufacturers against that ripple. These barriers usually take the form of standards of quality and other product specifications that are expensive for exporters to meet. U.S. and Canadian quotas against Japanese car imports are among the more visible examples of that phenomenon. As well, the state and federal governments in the United States have passed "Buy America" legislation to assure that there is substantial American content in contracts funded by U.S. government agencies.

Canadian exporters have attempted to sidestep the problem by building operations in the United States. Bombardier, the Quebec-based manufacturer of Ski-Doo and other transportation equipment, was a \$1-billion contract to build subway cars for New York City. But in response to the state government's demands that there be a minimum of 35-per-cent

New York state content out of a total of 48-per-cent U.S. content in the cars, the company opened new facilities in the state.

The Bombardier effort poses a serious challenge to Canadian industry. Even successful Canadian-owned firms, employing technology developed in Canada, have been compelled to transfer much of their production facilities to the United States to circumvent 1974 Northern Telecom, the Ontario-based telecommunications giant, is pumping 58 to 60 per cent of its new capital expenditures into production facilities in the United States.

The main implication of the 1974 phenomenon seems clear: a massive hemorrhage of investment and jobs to the United States. Trade Minister Kelso, for one, is acutely sensitive to that problem. Recently, Algoma Steel, which is based in the minister's home town of Sault Ste. Marie, halted construction of a new 16 mlf because it was unsure of its ability to export into the United States, which represents 58 per cent of the market for the product. Added Kelso: "Would you go ahead with another \$150 million to complete the mill under those conditions?"

Still, other experts say that unconditional free trade would cause another type of investment exodus: by U.S.-owned firms operating in Canada. Rotstein says that free trade without production and employment guarantees, like those contained in the Auto Pact, would result in the gradual abandonment of Canada by multinationals' companies. The reason, said Rotstein: U.S. companies set up Canadian subsidiaries—producing the same products as the parent—to avoid tariff barriers, but there would be no advantage to remaining if the tariffs were removed. Declared Rotstein: "This is a high-cost economy."

What is the incentive for a foreign multinational to stay here once the traditional incentive disappears, namely the protected access to a rich Canadian market of 25 million people?"

Rotstein argues that the economic recovery in the United States has "miscreated" Canadian business leaders. As a result, he added, they are overlooking the fact that more than 48 per cent of Canadian manufacturing is foreign-owned and that most of that investment occurred in a high-trait period. What is more, said Rotstein, the world is in the midst of a historic global restruc-

Bombardier: vocal opposition



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turning of manufacturing production, as firms set up plants in such Third World countries as Korea and Mexico to take advantage of cheap labor costs. Said the economist: "The issue is not, as it was in the 1970s, delaying the terms of entry of foreign capital. It is setting the terms of exit."

Ultimately, the debate over free trade revolves almost as much psychological concerns as economic considerations. Gromstein, who recently finished a study on the history of free trade for the Macdonald commission, declared: "Whenever the country is feeling insecure economically, it turns to free trade. It was true in the 1850s, in 1961 and in the porteur slump in 1947-49 when Macdonald King almost concluded a free trade agreement. I think the country is feeling similarly vulnerable today."

Because free trade is a highly controversial issue, politicians tend to skirt the issue gingerly. Sir John A. Macdonald secured his political fortunes by promoting a protectionist, high tariff National Economic Policy in the 1870s and 1880s, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier lost his job as Prime Minister in the 1911 election partly because he advocated freer trade. For their part, Americans are conscious of Canadian sensitivities. As Carroll Brown, director of the U.S. state department's Office of Canadian Affairs, noted: "The United States is pre-

pared to respond to Canadian concerns, but we will not be taking the lead. A replay of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's 1911 electoral debacle over trade reciprocity is in no one's interest."

Whether Mulroney will gamble his new government's future on such a clearly divisive issue remains uncertain. Said Reigne: "Let's face it. Free trade is the great issue of the Canadian political economy. It has defeated other politicians. My guess is that Mulroney would like to just sort of waffle." But Mulroney may not have the luxury of taking too much time over the issue. According to Reigne, the country has three options: a do-nothing attitude which will lead to industrial stagnation; a closer relationship with the Americans, or a more activist, government-directed industrial policy. "This government is not predisposed toward intervention. No one will tolerate the first option," he added, "so that leaves number 3."

At the same time, there is a large group of economic thinkers who agree



Steven Reigne, author

that Canada's problems can be solved by government. They say Canada must develop a federal industrial strategy, including protection for vulnerable industries, if it is to transform itself from a resource-based economy to one centered on knowledge-intensive manufacturing.

Industries Economist Fred Lussier, the author of "The New Protectionism," a major study on the subject, says that world-class Canadian companies will only develop with government-planned support and protection. And part of that policy involves insulating potential Canadian competitors from the competition, he says.

A free trade treaty would force Canada to give up many of the policies that have formed the core of its industrial policy-making: Regional incentive programs and special government subsidies in industry are perceived by the United States as "unfair trading practices." But eliminating these programs would be difficult.

For his part, Reigne predicts that the free trade debate may founder on one "hot issue." He added: "Canadians do not really believe in the marketplace. They do not believe the market will treat them fairly." Despite that, Reigne says that, on balance, the country would benefit from secure access to the American market. Added Richard Lippsey, senior economic adviser to the Toronto-based C.D. Howe Institute: "If we take a Puritan Canadian attitude, Canada's security and sovereignty may be compromised anyway. If we do not act, and Canada's living standards fall further, then Fortnum Canada could erode our sovereignty more than free trade."

The last time that a Canadian Prime Minister came close to concluding a free trade arrangement with the Americans, spiritual forces intervened. That was in March, 1948. The man was Macdonald King, the pragmatist, who also believed in poltergeists. As King contemplated a free trade union just concluded with Washington, his eyes fell upon a chapter about the "Soul of Empire" in a book entitled *Studies in Colonial Nationalism*. "I took it," he told his diary, "to be the perfect evidence of guidance from beyond." The treaty was scrapped. Placed with an option that has both tantalized and frightened Canadians for decades, Brian Mulroney is unlikely to have such infallible guidance.

With David Lord in Ottawa, William Loomer in Washington and Jenny Wilson in New York.



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An upheaval at Petrocan



Hopper's stock of timely moved resignation forced and a sell off proposal

By Sandy Fife

The blow fell in the closing moments of a Nov. 22 meeting of the board of directors of Petro-Canada. After a three-hour session at the company's Ottawa office chairman Wilbert Hopper of the federally owned energy firm suddenly announced that there was one final piece of business to be attended to. Then he issued a stack of tersely worded resignation forms on the table. According to one of the directors, Hopper told his stunned colleagues that federal Energy Minister Patricia Carney had instructed him to ask nine of Petro-Canada's 11 directors to sign one of the forms. They said simply, "I hereby resign from Petro-Canada or Pat Carney." Only Hopper and Petro-Canada president Edward Lacombe were exempt.

Last week, as several directors considered their future, Carney denied having requested the resignations. But Maclean's was told by sources close to Petro-Canada's board that the resignation forms originated in the office of her executive assistant, Harry Neuf. But Carney's denial did not affect the growing anger of the board members. As one disgruntled director told *Maclean's*, "Mr. Hopper behaved like a gentleman—he was obviously reluctant to do it." Added another source: "It was a clumsy way to handle it."

The request for the resignations sparked a wave of speculation in the investment community last week about

the new Conservative government's plans for the \$9.8 billion corporation. For one thing, there was confusion over whether the episode signalled the government's intention to begin a thorough restructuring of Petro-Canada. For another, there was renewed uncertainty over whether or not the company will remain wholly owned by the government. The Conservatives have said that they have no plans to include the energy giant in the current drive to sell off Crown corporations. But Carney told Hopper recently that after accepting \$4.2 billion into the company since its creation in 1975, the government has decided to cut off any future payments. That led Hopper to publicly declare last week that the firm might be at least partially sold off to private investors.

For his part, an irritated Carney attempted to clear up at least some of the confusion over the resignations. She told Maclean's that she had no knowledge of the request for the directors' resignations at the board meeting. She explained that shortly after she became energy minister Hopper had advised her that there were vacancies as the board of directors of Petro-Canada (only 11 of its seats were filled). Said Carney: "I advised Mr. Hopper that I would be making appointments to fill the vacancies and also reviewing the appointments of other directors. It was routine." But apparently at least one of Carney's aides interpreted the minister's intentions differently. Since the board meeting,

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Hopper has said that the report forms came from Neer. Asked whether that was indeed the case, the minister continued to plead ignorance. Neer was unavailable for comment.

Still, since the board meeting at least two directors have resigned, according to Petrosen's critics. "Most of the resigning board members refused treatment on their fatalities. But one, Robert Lauer, a retired university professor, said that he will 'do nothing until the situation is clarified.' And Harrison McCus, chair man of McCus Foods Ltd. of Flareville, N.B., said he will not leave unless he is 'legally tossed out by Cabinet.'"

Petrosen also faces more serious financial uncertainties. The Tories' decision to cut off the flow of funds to the company—reducing \$25 million off-market for the corporation in 1985—will not seriously curtail its activities for the next year. According to David O'Brien, Petrosen's senior vice-president for finance and planning, the company has a healthy internal cash flow that will enable it to carry on with frontier exploration and proposed oil-and-gas projects, such as the construction of the \$125 million plant at Wolf Lake, Alta. But the long-term effects of the cutoff will be more acute. Over the next five years Petrosen has plans to spend \$7 billion—and internal cash flow will not cover the bill.

At the same time, the company's financial situation will be complicated if Ottawa changes the National Energy Program. For one thing, the Petroleum Incentives Program (PIP), which provides energy firms with cash grants for frontier exploration according to their degree of Canadian ownership, may be phased out. Still, although Petrosen received \$480 million in PIP grants in 1983, O'Brien said that PIP money will become less crucial for the firm as it shifts its emphasis from frontier exploration to development projects.

The company will still have to raise money if it is to meet its five-year expenditure projections. For his part, Hopper has a clear idea of how it should be done. Always sensitive to changing political winds—in 1979 he conspired with the short-lived administration of Joe Clark that Petrosen should be privatized—Hopper proposed last week that the company raise money by selling government-held shares to private investors. Still, the company's effort to win the favor of the Conservatives met with lukewarm response. Carney reiterated last week that the government has no plan to end its ownership of Petrosen, pointing out that Hopper made the proposal on his own initiative. Still, Carney "is Hopper may be trying kids, but he has not been discussed."

With Gillian Sheppard in Calgary

Towers in search of tenants

In Vancouver the 35-floor Park Place tower, due in nine-colored granite, stands two-thirds empty in Richmond. Meanwhile, a 36-story steel and red-brick high-rise office, in only 35 per cent leased. Planned in a more prosperous era, when demand for office space seemed nearly limitless, the two buildings which opened earlier this year are among the most visible victims of a nationwide surplus in commercial office space. The vacancy rates in the downtown office towers of Canada's 10 largest cities now stand at 33 per cent, compared to the three-per-cent rate that developers consider to be normal. The glut has created fierce competition among landlords, who are offering a rich variety of giveaways to attract tenants. Sud Warren Shapell, president of a Toronto-based industrial psychology firm which recently moved to an improved location, "It is a great time to shop for a new office."

With so much space available, rents in the past 18 months have remained stable in most cities, and tenants moving to new premises are driving hard bargains. Bill Rogers, senior vice-president for office leasing at Toronto-based A.E. LePage Ltd., said that rent-free periods, signing bonuses, moving and office construction allowances are the most common inducements offered by landlords. A recently released market survey by LePage says that "tenants are taking advantage of bargain rates and generous inducements" and are moving to prestige addresses, often with little increase in their rental costs. Sud Rader Campbell, president of Campbell, Lee & Young, a Toronto-based consulting firm, "We are moving further downtown, and our new landlord is giving us an month's free rent. He is also paying for the basic office interior."

The current surplus in office space is a legacy of the 1981-83 recession. Developers point out that because it requires at least five years to plan and build a major mid-rise tower, construction of many new buildings began before the downturn. With funds committed and construction under way, builders stuck to their schedule, anticipating that the economy would improve by the time the projects were completed. But the recovery has not brought with it the demand that the new towers were built to satisfy. Delisted Sud Duke, vice-president of North American real estate for Manufacturers Life, which owns Edmonton's Manville Place "It will take until sometime in 1986 to fill the building." Added Philip Mostovich, general manager of office centres for Udon Development Corp., owner of Park Place in Vancouver: "It is a buyer's market."

Although vacancies are now decreasing, the tenant's market will continue for some time, the LePage report predicts. One of the few exceptions is Ottawa, where lobbyists and associations seemed to be near the government have spawned downtown office vacancies to over 10 per cent. In contrast, Calgary, with a vacancy rate of 26 per cent at midyear, has a staggering 7.1 million square feet of empty office space.

Despite the glut, office construction is

continuing in some cities. In office buildings will be completed next year in downtown Vancouver, which has a 35-per-cent vacancy rate. Manville is going ahead with a new 14-story Vancouver tower started in 1983 when construction prices had dropped by 15 per cent and the company predicted that the market had bottomed out. Sud Duke: "Riding this one will be tough." Still, the bargains may be short-lived. Realty experts say that within three years the current surplus will be largely absorbed and then needs will start to build again.

—MICHAEL SALTZER

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Reaping a farm giant's assets

North American farm machinery makers prepared for tougher price competition as a result of the decision. Industry analysts expressed surprise, and farmers moored the pricing of a dependable supplier. In a major shakeup in the agricultural equipment business last week, Chicago-based International Harvester sold its farm machinery operations to Houston energy giant Tesoro Inc. for \$430 million. Then, the buyer announced that Harvester's worldwide operations would be merged with Tenneco subsidiary J.I. Case, of Racine, Wis., creating the second-largest tractor and implement maker in North America. The result, analysts predicted, will be a lean new company capable of slanking prices and intensifying competition in an already hotly-plagued industry.

The newly strengthened Case could pose a serious threat to industry leader Deere and Co. of Moline, Ill., which had profits of only \$10 million in 1983. It may also complicate the survival efforts of struggling competitors such as Allis-Chalmers Corp. of Milwaukee, Wis., and Massey-Ferguson, of Toronto. Still, the success of the Case-Harvester merger is not guaranteed. For one thing, Harvester lost \$65 million in 1983—and the scaled-down company will return its profitable medium and heavy truck production operations. At the same time, Case lost \$68 million in 1983 and is not expected to make a profit until 1986.

Following the sale, some analysts expressed pessimism. Said John Gluck, an analyst with New York's Thrust Barnesham Lambert Inc.: "They are violating a maxim on Wall Street which is that you never double up on a losing proposition." Still, Tenneco chairman James Kotelson confidently predicted that Case's new market strength and its increased operating efficiency—created as overlapping production facilities are closed—will make it profitable within three years, even if there is no increased demand for farm equipment.

Kotelson also dismissed speculation in Canada that Harvester's farm implement plant in Hamilton, Ont., which employs 1,100 workers, would be closed in a cost reduction drive. Instead, he told Macdon's, production at the Hamilton plant will be continued as other plants are shut down. Added a pleased Alvin McKnight, local president of the plant's union, the United Stevedorkers of America: "The takeover is a plus for us—it is like when someone in the family inherits a millionaire."

—JAMES PLENDRO

Where deals were made, lives were traded, and the legends of jazz lit up the night.



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A sobering German experiment

By Peter C. Newman

The new government that has spent most of the past year following (almost to the letter) the Mulroney-Wilson formula for economic recovery has been Chancellor Helmut Kohl's administration in West Germany.

The Bonn conservatives (CDU) have dramatically reduced federal budgetary deficits and slashed public spending. They really did wrestle inflation to the ground and institute a tough but pragmatic monetary policy. They have kept wage settlements below cost-of-living increases. As a result, corporate profits and capital expenditures by private sector investors are both showing healthy increases.

But unemployment, at nearly eight per cent, is double 1960 levels, and there is no improvement in sight. This is particularly discouraging in a country where full employment had become so taken for granted that nearly three million "ghost workers" had to be imported from the poorer countries of southern Europe.

Because of the jobless army of more than two million, domestic demand is falling, and it is only the continued health of German export sales that is maintaining overall growth. The country's gross national product is expected to inch up three per cent in 1983, with inflation down to an insignificant 1.5 per cent. The Council of Economic Experts in Bonn predicts that during the next 15 months 300,000 new jobs will be created, but that the increase will be more than offset by the slower pace of the steel and construction industries, resulting in a net increase of about 100,000 to the unemployment rolls.

These are disturbing figures when viewed against the policy objectives of the Mulroney government. What if the Canadian economy follows the Progressive Conservative prescription, and we still fail to reduce our unemployment totals below 11 per cent? These particularly relevant in light of the Bonn government's emphasis on productivity and research—two of Mulroney's major priorities.

During a brief tour of West Germany and many conversations with some of the private and public sector officials who make the important decisions, I was told that fully 1.8 per cent of the gross national product is spent on original research and development—an annual expenditure of \$25 billion. That's

significantly more than in Canada, but nevertheless the money remains stagnant and little more than a standing start has been made in the restructuring that will be required to provide long-term solutions.

Most German businessmen are much too busy making and spending money to worry very much about politics or social problems. The country's new aristocracy finds its psychic roots not in fairy legends of the Weimar Republic or the



Kohl: Economy not to be ignored

horrors of the Third Reich but simply in the possession of goods and money. They buy the inner lanes of the shopping megalopolises thinking the headlines of their Mercedes to push past the charging Volkswagen.

One school of thought among these privileged burghers is that the only way to solve the problems of the German economy permanently would be to renege its two parts, awarded at the end of the Second World War. Ever since Willy Brandt's Opa'spolitik ("Eastern policy" for improving relations with Moscow), this school has been increasing support

on both sides of the electrified barriers now separating the two Germans.

"The final answer to unification," says Klaus Bölling, a leading member of the Social Democratic Party who served as Bonn's official representative in East Berlin for three years, "will ultimately depend on the perceived interests of the Soviet Union and the United States. We are not interested in any policy of confrontation. As long as Ronald Reagan talks about reducing the Soviet Union to a regional power and harps on the idea of Communism as an evil empire, that will be reflected in the permanent division of the two German states. We need the kind of new approach being championed by Helmut Schmidt and Pierre Trudeau which recognizes the Soviet Union's legitimate desire for its own security."

Bölling and his colleagues regard Erich Honecker as a patriot attempting to use his extremely limited leeway to strengthen East Germany's (the GDR's) relations with the West. The recent Moscow-inspired cancellation of his intended visit to Bonn was a sign that he had gone too far. The two countries are meeting on how to reduce acid rain, and the GDR has become a "secret" member of the European Community by shipping some of its mass-produced products to West Germany, where they qualify as Common Market goods.

History aside, the greatest forces for German unification are Dallas and Dusseldorf (renamed Der Demer-City). Every Tuesday and Wednesday night TV viewers on both sides of the border watch the soap opera (a each numbers that those two days of the week have been renamed *Dallas* for Dienstag (Tuesday) and *Demmer* for Mittwoch (Wednesday)). Three-quarters of all East German homes can tune into West German television to catch the capitalist antics of J. R. Ewing and/or Kryzie Carrington. Linda Ewing has become the West's most effective secret propaganda weapon.

It's not just the plot lines of *Dallas* and *Demmer* that turn on the coin viewers. The ads they see, with West Germans walking into showrooms to choose their new limousines, are in sharp contrast to their own situation—waiting periods of 36 months for inferior rattlesnakes.

Because of its artificial German economy is no model for Canada to follow, but many lessons can be learned from that country's current economic woes.

Tia Maria

"What do you say we go for a drink after?"

Tia Maria
ORIGINAL

The end of Flower power in Montreal



Ladies, how often remember you of those words like to dream about

The Hal Qadim

His royal introduction shocked and surprised the basketball establishment and legions of fans. At age 33, Gay (*The Flower*) Lauffer retired last week, signaling the end of one of the game's most brilliant careers and marking the passing of another era in one of the most successful franchises in professional sports. Gay, who played 16 seasons in any given year could inspire spectators at either of their needs: the way Lauffer did for 24 National Hockey League seasons in the storied tradition of Joe Bonabeau, Lauffer was the French-Canadian superstar, inheriting the mantle from previous stars such as Guy Lafleur and Michel Briere. Maurice (Rocket) Richard and Howie Morense: Face from Montreal to Los Angeles cheered "Gay, Gay, Gay" each time he started one of his thrilling run-and-gun rushes. Then the cheering stopped. This season Lauffer lost the mastered scoring touch. Suddenly he was no longer the star, he became the leader.

The Canadians have won 22 Stanley

Dupe, an All-Star's name is engraved four times on the NHL's championship trophy. But the Blues have not won the championship since 1970, and although Laforee led the team in goals last season with 38, he was scoreless in his last 15 regular season and 12 playoff games. That year Laforee had only two goals and three assists in 29 games. "Maybe I'm not as motivated as in my big years," d'Amore blazed said last week. "Those 'big years' in the 1970s earned Laforee a special place in the hearts of hockey fans and assured his place in hockey's Hall of Fame."

The native of Thorsø, Que., was the dominant and most exciting player in the league over the past decade. After a brilliant junior career with the Quebec Remparts, Lafleur joined the Canadiens in 1971 and, in his first three seasons, scored 28, 38 and 51 goals. Then, in 1975 he blossomed and scored 52 times. For the next five seasons he scored 50 or more goals, won three scoring titles, the Hart trophy twice as the NHL's most outstanding player, the Conn Smythe trophy once as the most outstanding

player in the playoffs, and he was an All-Star right winger six times. In 963 regular season games, Lafleur scored 518 goals and added 728 assists, making him ninth on the NHL all-time goal-scoring list and eighth on the total points list.

The bluen began to fade five years ago as LaBrie, slowed by a knee injury, scored only 37 points and failed to make the all-star team for the first time since 1993. His heavy alcoholism and his taste for Montreal's night life became public knowledge when he fell asleep at the wheel of his Corvette in the early hours of March 22, 1993, in a Montreal parking lot. He was charged with driving while intoxicated, and the Quebec courts sentenced him to 90 days in jail. LaBrie's married life ended there. Two more nearly mortal off-road seasons followed. There was intense pressure from the Montreal fans and from the man himself to carry the Canadiens to glory once more, but he could no longer do it. "People would like to see me score 50 goals again and I would like to," LaBrie said last year. "But the people have to understand that I don't have the same tools. Things change, people change, times change."

The change in the Canadian is now almost complete. They are no longer a distinctly Quebecois team, they are no longer the Flying Frenchmen. In 2003 the league abolished the rule that each year gives the Canadians the rights to the top two French-Canadian players graduating from the junior ranks. As a result, alongside a *Sauvage* and a *Coch*, there are now as many Americans (sic) wearing the blue, blue of rouge as there are French-Canadians. 800-ton president Joe Corry "One day would rather have us win in English or in Chinese than lose in French."

Laflamme said that he didn't have picked a good time to retire. He explained, "I saw the team was going well this year and thought it better to go out that way than when the team was in difficulty." Now the old order has changed completely. Former teammate Dan Beliveau, who was named the team's vice-president of social affairs, general manager and coach. Billington a national treasure, the Canadiens Friday offered Laflamme an office position, most likely in marketing or public relations, in the organization after he returns from a brief training trip. Bud Conroy, "Guy will be part of the organization for the time being, but he's not a permanent coach," "Guy, Guy, Guy," but they will not forget him. ☐



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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.

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References

Figure 2

1. **Identify the main idea of the passage.**

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A child's garden of holiday books



Cohen's *The Hockey Sweater*, sparkling with wordplay, wit and intelligence

To browse through children's books is to recall an earlier existence, where appetites were first discovered, tastes shaped, emotions and sensations experienced in these freshest intensity. Adults shopping for gift books for children are often overwhelmed by their own nostalgia.

As this season's crop of books for young readers simply demonstrates, literature gives readers of all ages a renewed sense of the delight and excitement of childhood. Until recently, however, both the small market for Canadian children's books and the high cost of printing color illustrations have kept prices extremely high. But this season the children's book racks are filled with an unprecedented number of inexpensive books for those who refuse to pay hard-cover prices of \$20 or more but who want high-quality reading material for their children.

Thorpe's Anisick Press sells its 315- to 316-page soft-cover "Animals" for only 90 cents. Most of the titles, including Robert Munsch's *Montmorency*, a celebration of a little boy's love of making noise, were originally printed as Anisicks and have never appeared in hard-

cover. At the same time, Tundra Books is reissuing many of its classic children's titles in affordable paperback editions, including Canadian pioneer William Kurelek's *A Prairie Boy's Summer* and *A Prairie Boy's Winter*, each with 38 color reproductions, for \$1.95.

Annick Press is also launching 36 new titles in full-sized format, including Munsch's *Milkweed* and *The Wind* (\$4.95 paperback, \$15.95 hard-cover), with illustrations by Suzanne Duranceau, a Montreal artist. It is the story of a little girl who lives in a mountainous place, missing the company of other children, she makes the wind her playmate. When Milkweed and her mother take a three-day hike down the mountain to the nearest town, the head children make fun of her. But in the end wind power beats peer pressure, the wind helpfully kidnaps a kindred spirit from the big city and drops her down on the mountain as a playmate for Milkweed.

The subjects of Sylvia Assante's *Loose* and Louise Pelletier's *Kiss-and-tell* are proof series of hard-paged books are familiar—*Peggy* in the *Potty* / *Learn My Alphabet*, *Don't Cut My Hair* and *Let-*

the Bear Can't Sleep—and are available for \$3.95 from James Lorimer & Co. Ltd. They are among the best and most amusing new Canadian books for ages 3 to 4 and their parents this year. The Montreal authors also produce novel solutions to common childhood problems. When Little Bear cannot sleep, he crawls into his parents' bed and squeals. But he willingly goes to bed alone after Mama and Papa Bear crowd into his crib to show him how wonderful night visitors can be. It is a lesson even small children will find amusing.

Among the season's best sellers in



both English and French for children aged 4 to 6 is reissued *Each Carrier* for *The Hockey Sweater* (Tundra Books, \$3.95), originally a radio script for CBC's *Morningstar* show. However, designer Sheldon Cohen's warmly colored illustrations, Carme's sardonic tale about a French-Canadian boy befriended by his parents to wear a Toronto Maple Leafs hockey sweater may not appeal to children outside of Quebec, for whom Rocket Richard is not a familiar name or a national hero.

By contrast, Jerry's *Loose*—the latest rhyming history by Dennis Lee (Black Cat, \$3.95), the celebrated author of *Alphabet Zoo* and *Tricky Betsy*—seems destined to charm anyone from 2 to 6. But the story may shock parents who are

struggling to teach their children the basic ideas of justice. Lumpy keeps a lion in her closet, and the animal attacks a "mitten robber" while she sleeps. Ruined by the rules, Lumpy wakes in time to put the robber's "lion & lion & lion" in the garbage before going back to bed. Still, Lee's events in the course of allegory bedtime fears provides him with an excuse to let his imagination roam. And Marie-Louise Gay's much-needed expressed illustrations present sober judgment from spelling the fun.

Despite all the alphabet books in print, Carol Hill's *The A to Z of Alphabet* (Harcourt Publishing, \$19.95) is both delightful and fresh. Each letter has an affirmative paragraph about a character who does variously sensitive things, all starting with the letter under consideration.

and double-headed toads, and the insects are covered with "poisoned sunbeams." But one day a flower appears in the middle of the jungle, and its delicious party has a strange effect on the other inhabitants. A compelling fable about the evil effect of beauty and simplicity, *Robbie Adam* conveys its lesson without being pedantic.

Eva Martin is her collection of Canadian Fairy Tales (Douglas & McIntyre, \$15.95) sets out to prove that the tales of the Canadian pioneers are as magical and gruesome as the European folios from which they spring. They are also just as violent. In one Christmas tale, *St. Nicholas and the Children*, St. Nick has reason and reason children drowned in the pickling barrels of giant cannibals. But for all their harshness, Martin's retold stories are also enchanting, and Louise Gay's mysterious, moodily illustrated is a fitting companion.

For those between 8 and 12 the *Ontario Science Centre's Science Stories* (Kids Can Press, cloth \$19.95, paper \$9.95) is designed to provide pleasure for the curious and the doubtful. It is a treasury of experiments and tricks, and

for each of them it offers a crisp scientific explanation. On sunny days children can learn to make it "rain" indoors, parents permitting, by holding an eye mask (representing a cold air mass) over steam escaping from a kettle (representing hot air rising from the earth).

A sensitive, entertaining coming-of-age novel for younger teenagers, Marilyn Halpern's *Confessions Don't Cry* (Clarke Irwin, \$5.95) is set in the ranch country of the Alberta foothills, where Shane Morgan is enduring the "best-worst" summer of his life. Shane has a harder existence than most children his mother is dead and his father, Josh, is a former rodeo star whose excessive use of liquor has ruined his career. Still, Shane has patched together an acceptably happy life until the day he accidentally releases Angel, which was his mother's favorite horse, into a pasture owned with a broken barbed wire fence. An Alberta teacher and rancher, Halpern provides a horrifying description of Angel tearing himself up on the wire. The event is the turning point of the novel. It alienates Shane from his father and introduces him to Casey Smith, an attractive veterinarian's

Duranceau's *Milkweed* and *The Wind* (w/). *Shog's Robin Island*, imaginative



"Victor Vulture found a cat of varnish."

Victor varnished his varnish.

He varnished his van and his violin

and varnished a vase of violets.

Then Victor varnished the whole village.

The villagers were vexed.

So Victor took his vat of varnish and varnished."

William Steeg's illustrated *Robbie Adam* (Douglas & McIntyre, \$19.95) pos-

sesses the simple effectiveness of an age-old myth. Robin Island is the harshest environment in the world, populated with dinosaur like creatures that live nothing better than to attack, devour and eat each other. The island's volcanoes spout poison arrows

daughter living on the next ranch. Hilarious gives their touchy, awkward romance a compelling naturalism and she writes convincingly about the anxiety of a child who feels he must take up the slack left by an irascible parent.

First novel, *Courtesy for Youth* (Perigee).
 Child: Jacob's *Ghost Story* (MacMillan, \$14.95) is a subtle and affecting tale by Ottawa biology professor Dean Kambou. *Ghost Story* is not as powerful as Kambou's first novel, *The Victim-Maker's Gift*, winner of the Canadian

Literary Association's 1980 Book of the Year for Children, but like its predecessor it displays humanity and a respect for the past. Jacob, a young Jewish boy growing up in a Polish village a century ago, loses his two best friends, Simon and Elzbieta, to a typhoid epidemic. Later, when he emigrates to New York and opens a newspaper stand, Jacob meets two young street actors who bear an extraordinary resemblance to his former friends. Kambou's turn-of-the-century New York is a vivid picture of a city in which glittering crowds attend theatre openings while buggies sleep on

subway grates outside. Like Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*, *Ghost Story* acknowledges human misery and opens the way to redemption.

Among the other new books for adolescents is *Thump-Str* (Examiner) (Doubleday, \$14.95). The third novel by Kevin Major, it evokes small-town Newfoundland, but the story it tells is universal. *Thump-Str* (Examiner)—divided into 36 chapters—documents the rise of passage of Lorne, a 17-year-old photographer, from the behind-the-scenes observer to a young man of experience. He bears an uncomfortable grudge against an unpopular military teacher, Ryan, who has ruined Lorne's friend, Trevor, to be succeeded from school. Trying to explain his frustration to Lorne, the teacher talks about the hardship of his early teaching career and the death of his brother, but he refuses the effort to settle "those things you don't learn by being told," he says. Then Lorne learns the way that fortune and calamity can fundamentally change people after a wild night in which he has his first sexual encounter and is involved in a car accident which kills Trevor. From the marriage of his new experience he echoes Ryan's observation: "Everyone has to find out for themselves. You can't play it safe all the time."

This season has provided a rich harvest of children's reading. But the best literature for the young can sometimes entertain adults as well as school-age children. Among such books is Antonia Maule's *Christopher Carter* (of *Redoubt*, also known as *Beast* (Melbourne, \$2.96). One of Canada's finest storytellers and one of Canada's best writers, Maule has now created what amounts to a Canadian Winnie-the-Pooh. Unlike A.A. Milne's Pooh, the bear in Maule's 76-page book is a real bear, named Christopher Carter "after North America's two most famous explorers," and he lives in a realistic landscape where bear and winter dogs do "like a hound from a tree." The reader soon learns that bears are fairly knowledgeable because of a lively oral tradition. Bear claims to be descended from the countess. Ursula Major, and also—always willing to stretch a point—to be Baby Bear in the Goldilocks story. To Bear, human literature is a "series of tributes to nature," and in the end he teaches his human friend, the young girl who narrates the book, a thing or two about the world. In Maule's world, sparkling with warmth, wit and intelligence, the adult imagination is no grander or wider than the child's—see that matter, Bear's.

Book Club Director: Mark Casper's *Peter Rabbit* (Macmillan, \$2.96) is a classic. *Book Club* Director: Mark Casper's *Peter Rabbit* (Macmillan, \$2.96) is a classic.

THEATRE

Sellout, and a soul's doubt

PRAGUE

By John Krizan

Directed by Richard Shaw

Prague likes to reel any fears that the success of *Tamara* would spoil John Krizan forever. His earlier production of *Tamara*, which continues to delight Los Angeles theatres as they follow the action from room to room in a lavish mansion, tended to obscure the Toronto playwright's serious meditations on the unlikely trinity of sex, art and fascism. But his latest play, set in modern-day Czechoslovakia, shakes off a vision of fascism, and, in its premiere production at Toronto's Tarragon Theatre, stands on its own as a gripping, magical work.

In a program note, Krizan points out that several people who joined Chapter 77, a Czechoslovakian human rights coalition whose members have often been jailed, are theatre professionals. And in his play Krizan has reflected the power games of a totalitarian state in the mercurial interplay between truth and reality inherent in theatre. Prague is about betrayal, the most destructive of those games: the betrayal of fathers by sons and sons by fathers, of art by the state.

Vlad, played with sober intensity by Rod Beville, is the artistic director of the *Revolution and Dreams* theatre company. Apparently a loyal member of the Communist party, he is struggling to prepare his cast for the opening of a play in the week following the death of his father, a Chapter 77 member. Several years before, Vlad had reported his father to the secret police for trafficking in counterfeit U.S. dollars. But although Vlad has submitted to the censorship demands of Zdenek (Deborah Karp), a ministry of culture official, he rewrites the ending and transforms a lurid medieval drama into a condemnation of the Soviet invasion of 1968.

The private tearing point in Vlad's political soul which prompts him to defy the state market demands is his father's resistance as well—and they want no part of it. His wife is pregnant, and his youngest playwright, Stefan (John Krizan), objects to any scandal that might prevent his planned escape to Vienna. Even Zdenek (Richard McMillan) and Lenka (Dana Jacob) the marriage man-synthetic to Chapter 77, recognize that Vlad is not acting for the common good but to espouse a personal goal. The irony is that they do not even believe Vlad wrote the new ending.

What is most surprising about *Inniskilling* and the vision of France have a lot in common. So, it came as no surprise to those who knew and understood men when a renowned European was again awarded an 1976 award for his "My Immortal" without a doubt, was the 1974 *Inniskilling* award.

Prague is how much better it could have been, because it is already as tough-minded and provocative. Raising only two hours, the play is far too short. Krizan squanders a host of clever close-ups on the nature of truth and justice, taking time that would have been better spent sounding out his intriguing char-

acters and elaborating on his tangled plot. Still, in the hands of his excellent cast and director Richard Shaw, Krizan's basic idea script paints a convincing picture of the self-censorship and fatalistic black comedy that dominate the lives of those beset by enemies of self-expression. Prague is truly a political play that burns where politics burns off. In Krizan's extended metaphor of state theatre, both communists and capitalists become irrelevant when power dictates that to satisfy the whims of a bureaucrat—or the vision of a playwright.

—MARK CASPER

The velvet touch.



Black Velvet. A distinguished eye is the best Canadian tradition.



A toast of France

Inniskilling and the vision of France have a lot in common. So, it came as no surprise to those who knew and understood men when a renowned European was again awarded an 1976 award for his "My Immortal" without a doubt, was the 1974 *Inniskilling* award.

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of *Inniskilling* and the vision of France have a lot in common. So, it came as no surprise to those who knew and understood men when a renowned European was again awarded an 1976 award for his "My Immortal" without a doubt, was the 1974 *Inniskilling* award.

The next time you are enjoying your favourite wine, take a moment to appreciate the art and science of winemaking. The next time you are enjoying your favourite wine, take a moment to appreciate the art and science of winemaking.

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Sketchley

The politics of betrayal

POOL FOR LOVE
By Sam Shepard
Directed by Michele George

When the door to a seedy hotel bedroom slams in *Pool for Love*, the echoes resound through the theatre like the gates of hell clanging shut. American playwright Sam Shepard is a master at writing the poetic and the profound; in his latest work he strips the characters of a man and weaves down to bare lustred in an attempt to griever the consequences of love lost. Carver's compelling performance as Eddie, the highly strung cowboy, crowns the voluminous production at Toronto Free Theatre, which is worthy of Shepard's harrowing but often absurdly comic imagination.

Eddie is a cowpuncher and half-brother to May (Jennifer Dale). The story of his continuing obsession with her opens with another haunting sound: Eddie, as he sits in a motel room knowing a stiff leather journal, once again sees May with a pastoral fairy tale of domestic bliss. Their bearded father (Frank Adams) sits outside the set-thoughtful play, commenting on the action and occasionally sticking his hand in for a drink. But he is powerless to influence the corrosive flow of events. The Jewish siblings lust alone and forsaken, growl on the floor and race around the squalid four-poster bed until they despondently conclude again that they can neither live together nor apart. Tragically, they have a sons been ended as lost but, says Eddie, "It just got split in two." Meanwhile, outside the bedroom window, one of Eddie's former girlfriends overers the chaos under by smashing and setting fire to his home trailer.

Director Michele George has pushed her cast to a physical frenzy which suggests the ideal but for Shepard's scorching humor. Richard Donat is outstanding as a slow-witted local but helplessly sucked into the psychic black hole of Eddie and May's mercurial relationship. But the two leading characters are unevenly matched even though Dale pushes herself to the limit, she cannot adequately convey May's jaded vulnerability. On the other hand, Carver's nervously coiled Eddie retransmits a lifetime of twisted emotions and violent release. Shepard's scenes of macho America is a sexy, brutal and short (90 minutes, no intermission). But the Free Theatre's production treats *Pool for Love* with the rough frontier justice it deserves.

—MARK GRANTHER

When You Know The Man You Know The Beer.

He had no middle name. He was never known by his initials. His name was simply John Labatt. Straightforward. Honest. Like the man himself. His name came to represent high-class beer always brewed from the choicest ingredients. And for that reason we're proud to pay tribute to that distinguished name in introducing a dist more new beer. It's known, quite simply as John Labatt Classic.

When John Labatt took over the family brewery more than a century ago, he soon gained renown for his business acumen and above all for the excellence of the beer he brewed. Whether working behind his heavy metal desk or having a discussion with a cooper or labourer, there was never any doubt of John Labatt's authority over every aspect of the business.



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VALUE OF PURE INGREDIENTS.
THAT'S ALL WE USE.

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He was quick to write an addressing note to the supplier if a consignment of barley was not of the highest quality or a load of hops did not happen to meet his demanding standards.

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BATCHES JUST AS HE WOULD.

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Brewed Without Compromise.

A massive buildup of biological arms

By Paul Tisdall

Boltoners surreptitiously drop deadly biological bacteria into the water supply of a city of 20,000, about the size of Providence. They escape cleanly after a quick and silent operation, with no loss or harm. Within eight hours 10,000 unsuspecting inhabitants have swallowed lethal doses of tap water. Outnumbered by the dead or dying and baffled by the cause of the devastation, survivors struggle to find, for themselves and civil elites and foreign powers. Then comes a large nearby city, a single airplane brims a spray of airborne bacteria. Within hours 150,000 people die and another 150,000 are incapacitated. Together, the boltoners and the armers have wrought havoc on a scale possible only to the capability of nuclear weapons—but at a fraction of the cost.

That deadly scenario of biological warfare arises not from the pages of a sensational thriller but from the work of a World Health Organization staff group. And since the group's 1970 report, the science of genetic engineering has transformed what had been a crude and strategically limited form of weaponry into a terrifying arsenal irresistible to the major powers. Indeed, there is growing evidence that both the United States and the Soviet Union, spurred by advances in genetic engineering, are currently engaged in a massive buildup of biological weapons which could reach the entire earth's race, despite the fact that both superpowers signed the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention of 1972, which strictly prohibits the development and stockpiling of biological weapons.

Take the splitting of the atom, genetic engineering has revealed tremendous power for both good and evil. Diseases are now being treated with precision in fermentation vats by genetically engineered bacteria, rather than with extracted from animals. But the recurring nightmare of scientists doing genetic engineering research is that their military counterparts are using the same techniques to create and mass-produce powerful new disease-causing microbes.

By manipulating genes, scientists can attach new tropical toxins to common and otherwise benign bacteria so they can make virulent to all but a few secret antibodies. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency officials say they believe that the Soviet Union has already developed a new flu virus

that carries the gene for cobra venom, which could also be inserted into the spores those innocuous against it. And in their biologically destroy enemy troops, advancing armies could be equipped to release plant-destroying substances to wipe out enemy food supplies.



U.S. military research installation.

In a chilling new book, *No Fire No Thunder*, British scientists Denis Murphy, Alastair Hay and Steven Rose point out that the new generation of biological weapons is slowly suited to sabotage. "The close resemblance between naturally and unnaturally occurring epidemics could easily divert suspicion away from the real cause," the authors claim. "Recurrent acts of ter-

rorism and assassination, massive crop failure, unexpected outbreaks of disease and pestilence would certainly cause alarm and despondency in any country and could even put the survival of governments at stake."

A growing list of changes supports from that both superpowers are now developing the new weapons. Last month the U.S. Senate committee on arms control endorsed the Reagan administration's assertions that the Soviet Union is producing, storing and even using biological weapons. That follows U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger's revelation earlier this year that the Soviet Union is supplying government forces in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan with "yellow rain," a powerful substance that they are using against insurgents. Yellow rain allegedly is a fatal substance of mycotoxins, which are poisons produced by certain fungal spores. And, for its part, the Cuban government has blamed the U.S. for recent outbreaks of disease in Cuba's tobacco and sugar crops.

But the allegations are notoriously difficult to prove. Scientists are divided on the quality of evidence that the U.S. state department has gathered to support its yellow rain accusations. In fact, one group of biologists claims that the 11 samples of so-called yellow rain from Laos put forward as evidence are actually bee feces. On the other hand, Bruce Schifano, a University of Saskatchewan microbiologist, concluded in a United Nations report after a 1980 visit to Thailand that it is "highly unlikely that the assertions of all the reports are products of imagination, fabrication or propaganda."

So far, most knowledge of new biological weapons research is confined to intelligence agencies. At the American Association for the Advancement of Science meetings in New York earlier this year, John Birkenner, a biologist with the Defense Intelligence Agency, a U.S. spy institution, stated that the "Soviet Union is committed to have an active research and development program to investigate and evaluate the utility of biological weapons." Birkenner added that there are "at least seven biological warfare centers in the USSR that are under strict military control." According to Weinberger, those centers are using "selected aspects of genetic engineering research."

Despite the U.S. charges, there is also evidence that the Reagan administration is pursuing an equally aggressive

policy. Senate Wright, a history of science professor at the University of Michigan, claims that U.S. efforts are being charged of Soviet biological weapons development as a state tactic to encourage funding for similar U.S. programs. Sen. Wright: "I think much more significant than the accusations themselves are that they fit into a pattern of Soviet allegations against the Soviet Union which are then used to launch new American weapons programs." Wright says the U.S. has documented a 365-per-cent increase in spending on chemical and biological warfare research by the U.S. government between 1980 and 1985. Over the same period, he said, the U.S. military inaugurated 50 unclassified projects using genetic engineering. The U.S. government itself has released information on 48 such projects, dealing with insect-borne blood diseases such as malaria and dengue fever, as well as anthrax and typhus.

U.S. authorities claim that the research is necessary to prepare such defense measures as vaccines against Soviet biological weapons and that it falls within the guidelines of the 1972 convention, which allows research for "prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes." But critics, including Massachusetts Institute of Technology molecular biologist Jonathan King, contend that the distinction is spurious. Sen. King: "Research on defensive measures is fundamentally indistinguishable from research on offensive agents, which requires generating them. The actual process in the state is developing the strains to consider its possible employment as a weapon." Indeed, the U.S. military is currently awaiting congressional approval to build a biological weapons facility in Utah, where it proposes to release "substantial volumes of toxic biological aerosol agents" for testing purposes.

Because the 1972 convention did not anticipate the advances of genetic engineering, it did not include verification provisions. But even if they were included, they would not guarantee a halt to the biological arms race, according to Richard Falk, professor of international law at Princeton University in New Jersey. Sen. King: "Both superpowers are very secretive. We have little reason to trust statements as a national security matters that come from official representatives of any state—including our own." He cited evidence that the U.S. retained stockpiles of biological weapons, including cobra venom and materials to use in tuberculosis, five years after the Non-Proliferation Treaty had publicly announced their destruction.

But even modest guarantees could not ensure a moratorium on genetically engineered biological weapons. Said

Washington-based environmental activist Jeremy Rifkin: "First of all it is already in nuclear weapons. You can do it as a fraction of the cost, and almost anybody can find out once you get on to the technology. You can take a diphtheria toxin and attach it together with a bacteria, mass-produce it anywhere—I'm talking about a college laboratory—and you can just kill millions."

In the First World War, chemists demonstrated the military value of scientific research with poison gases and nerve explosives. The Second World War belonged to the physicists who devel-

oped the atomic bomb. In light of the increasing research efforts to develop biological weapons, growing numbers of scientists are warning that future conflicts could well be decided not by the nuclear physicists developing Star Wars weapons, but by biologists. Sen. King: "We biologists have the advantage of having observed the physicist in the 1940s. We are not naive. With nuclear weapons, we have seen the great let out of the bottle. Things that you never thought could happen come into existence. There must not be a biological arms race." ☐

Jimmy Barclay had a nose for brandy and a head for business



Jimmy set up a house rule for selecting brandy.

☞ "Sure you drink brandy," he said.

"But if you're built like most people, you

smell what's in your glass before it reaches

your lips. And long

before it makes itself known on your tongue. So take a good whiff before

you sip." ☞ "And another thing,"

said Jimmy. "Nobody wants to pay a

king's ransom even if it's fine French

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bottle it ourselves to give Barclay's drinkers a great

brandy for the money."

A good-tasting brandy at a good price. You can thank Jimmy for that.

Barclay's
HOUSE OF BRANDY



A classic of perception

THE DIARY OF VIRGINIA WOOLF
VOLUME IV (1936-1941)
(The Hogarth Press 450 pages \$18.95)

On March 28, 1941, Virginia Woolf made the final entry in the journal that she had kept for most of her working life. Four days later, she

drowned herself in the river Ouse in northwest England. Inevitably, death haunts the last volume of her diaries. She and her contemporaries are growing old; the volume's pages are marked with obituaries, memorials and the political events leading up to the Second World War, which Woolf and many of

her friends regarded as the end of civilization. Yet readers expecting a record of tragic disintegration will find little material in the diary's pages. Despite the doubts about her talent that tormented Woolf throughout her career, the diary sparkles with a creative vigor.

In the latter winter of 1941, looking out on the bare Sussex Downs, she quotes the poet Walter de la Mare: "Look thy last as all things lonely." Then her own entry soars in response, with rhythms that fuse object, heart and intellect. "All frost, still frost. Burning shape. Burning blue." The book flames with such sudden intensities. Woolf habitually scribbled her diaries in 10-minute breaks in a disciplined working day; they are a thoughtful's sudden joy at release from harness.

Volume IV offers all the joys of its predecessors: abroad and vivid portraits, a risk for gossip, tough, rigorous literary judgments, and the battle of social life. To Woolf, the poet T.S. Eliot, is "multi-faced," and one of Woolf's clearly mislabeled is "an obese, obese little slither." The diary also affirms and celebrates love, especially for the "invaluable centre" of her life, her husband of 25 years, Leonard Woolf. At times weary, she rebels against the demands of her life, trying to "own the 'worldless.'" But then her powers of observation carry her back to the joy of experience.

In her last entry, she is making notes for new work. Habitually, Woolf failed, and fell when she doubted her gifts, usually at the end of long months of feverish labor denuded by a novel in its final stages. It was in such a mood that she took her life. Yet, until the end, she was determined to work her way out of her loneliness. Cooking a rather-reheated dinner and remembering it in words are almost identical activities. "Haddock and sausage meat. I think it is true that one gains a certain hold on messages and haddock by writing them down." Like a skillful artist, she writes the goodbye with intelligence and love.

Those who regard Woolf as the ice maiden of 20th-century letters or as a snob who wasted her talent in pork-train to amuse an effete group of friends will likely find additional evidence of her unacceptable social attitudes in her diary's pages. But there is essential humanity in a genius who, despite up to embrace all creation, transcends class, prejudice and time. Woolf instinctively lacked off from writing propaganda for the war effort. Still, she declared, "Thinking is my fighting." She went to battle to take on, as some artists do, the burden of seeing and feeling far closer who cannot, rescuing them so that they not perish dumb, blind and unconscious. Her final volume is a classic of the century.

—LEONARD BLOOMBERG

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BOOKS

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THE PRICE OF POWER
By Jim Christy
(Monday, \$12 pages, \$21.95)

Jim Christy's biography of the once world-renowned industrial analyst, explorer and best friend, Charles E. Bedaux, reads with all the excitement—and a few of the shortcomings—of a good thriller. The first book-length treatment of Bedaux's life, *The Price of Power*, also performs the long-overdue task of rehabilitating Bedaux's reputation on this side of the Atlantic. In France, the dynamic millmagnate's achievements have long been recognized. But in North America, Bedaux's name became synonymous with evil. His efficiency methods of increasing industrial production earned him the undesired wrath of labor unions. As well, the misunderstood conservatism surrounding his death in 1941 have led many North Americans to remember him as a Nazi sympathizer.

Bedaux was born in 1896 in a small village outside Paris, the third son of a railway engineer and his dressmaker wife. A spirited lad, he left home at 16 to immerse himself in the exotic whirl of the Parisian demi-monde. According to Christy, Bedaux worked for a Montmartre pimp called Henri Lelouis. "He was so sedate pretty girls and so try to entice them to work for Lelouis," Christy passes over that extraordinary situation with no comment except to say that "he Charles it was just an adventure." Such a sanguine approach to the problems of Bedaux's character is typical of *The Price of Power*.

Although the biography is at times psychologically insensitive, it follows the events of Bedaux's life with enthusiastic thoroughness. In 1906, in free Paris, never shying in which he was perpetually involved, he emigrated to New York where he worked as a "hand-lug," digging the city's subway system. In rapid succession he became a Berlin language instructor, a chauffeur and finally an industrial production expert. At organizational genius, Bedaux created a new system for increasing factory output. Many union leaders confused Bedaux's methods with others, less just efficiency schemes and labelled him the "Speed King." In fact, Bedaux put the focus for increased production on management and plant organization rather than on workers. By 1930, when he was 34, the Bedaux company boasted among its clients such industrial giants as the Gillette Co. and Eastman Kodak Co.



Bedaux (left) with manufacturer Andre Citroën; entraining and misunderstood

Bedaux's wealth never dulled his taste for adventure. But nothing in his life gave him as much trouble as his relations with the Nazis. In 1935 Bedaux, by then a U.S. citizen, returned to France. Throughout the early years of the Second World War, he continued to have business dealings with Germans. In 1942 the American military arrested him in Africa and brought him to the United States. Bedaux committed suicide while awaiting trial on charges of collaboration, and Americans never faced out that Bedaux had saved more than 100 Jews from concentration camps and aided British intelligence.

It is indicative of Christy's distance from the more workings of Bedaux's character that his suicide seems as a complete surprise. Nothing in Christy's examination of Bedaux's life foreshadows such an outcome, and Christy's attempts to explain his death in terms of Bedaux's practical situation are not convincing. The possibility that Bedaux was manic depressive or that he harbored a secret sense of failure does not seem to interest Christy. Still, *The Price of Power* opens the doors on one of the most entraining and misunderstood lives of the century.

—JOHN BRIMMIST

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CLASSIC BOOKSHOPS



Hyde, clutching, with chilling excursions into the mentality of terrorism

A continental express

MAXWELL'S TRAIN
By Christopher Hyde
(Clifton, 279 pages, \$18.95)

Christopher Hyde appeared on the Canadian literary scene in 1973 with *The River*, a novel about a nuclear disaster on the Calumet River system which was so plausible that it caused a minor sensation among anti-nuclear activists. But even after he had completed his second book, *The Fourth Seal*, the former CBC researcher admitted that his fact-finding skills exceeded his ability to develop characters. Maxwell's Train, his sixth novel, is his last attempt yet to combine the detail for which he is known with a style that is fast-paced and compelling. Still, even if Hyde has reached the level of most best-selling thriller writers, in the end his bloodless characters and embarrassingly clichéd dialogue crumple the plot.

Maxwell's Train is a story within a story, parts of it narrated by the hero, Harry Maxwell, a journalist from Playboy Maxwell, a railroad worker, and Denis Perducat, a failed artist in his late 30s, are old friends and fast becoming fast-lovers. Says Harry to Denis: "You were going to be the poet Pessoa and I was going to be a combination of Jean-Paul Sartre and Jack Kerouac." As it is, the most they have ever done successfully is import cocaine from South America. But when Maxwell decides to "blow it with a bang" by robbing a night train carrying \$38 million, he is aware that a band of European terrorists is planning to make its name in the United States by doing the same.

The plot is littered with recent thriller stereotypes. The terrorist leader is a "darkly beautiful" and "latterly bad" former of Germany's atheistist Baader-Meinhof gang, addicted to seducing men while altering such lines as "Warden has nothing to do with death."

All the characters meet and mingle in one of the greatest thriller clichés of all, the train ride-not-dance. The terrorists hijack the night express from Washington, then link it to a passenger train in Montreal and run it into the walls of the Bronx. Hyde renders the horrors of body-trapped exploding doors and slit throats by giving his characters such worn-out phrases as "deaf to disfigure" and "stinking to high heaven." His hero, Maxwell, even describes the crowded, panic-stricken trainload as "something out of a Fellini nightmare."

Still, Hyde moves the action swiftly and with a sharp thriller writer's eye for convincing detail. He describes the inner workings of railroads and the mentality of terrorism and, in one particularly chilling excursion, explores the countless possibilities of terrorism using anthrax bacteria. In the end, after stealing the \$38 million and vanquishing the terrorists, Maxwell hides away on a remote tropical island, where he contemplates the next logical step—an autobiography and a feature film. Predictably enough, Hyde's hero ends up being both rich and famous, with his adventures chronicled in *Time*, *Rolling Stone* and *Playboy*. The only stereotype missing in Hyde's hero riding off into a glowing sunset.

—BARBARA RICHMOND

Knowlton's sanitized news

HISTORY ON THE RUN: THE TRENCHCOAT MEMOIRS OF A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT
By Knowlton Nash
(McClelland and Stewart, 222 pages, \$19.95)

It is familiar to many Canadians as their own foreign news. His autobiography, *History on the Run*, gives us the inside story on Nash himself from his globe-trotting foreign correspondent days. But, like his pared broadcast personality, there are no surprises. He mentions his three marriages in little more than three paragraphs. And in recalling those hard-drinking escapades with fellow newsmen in far-off places, it seems that he was either first rate but or warning others with their morning kippers.

What does come through is that Nash is an ambitious workaholic who, from the age of 32 when he began working newspapers on Toronto streets, never wavered in his steady climb up the journalistic ladder to the television stars. In 1961 he became the Washington-based information director of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. Within Nash "For a political justice and foreign correspondent-in-the-making, I was always where I wanted to be." By 1968, he was the CBC's Washington bureau chief.

But Nash reveals much of what he later wrote or broadcast as if to convince his readers that he really was a good reporter before he became another talking head. The memoirs end abruptly in 1968 when, he explains, "I hung up my trenchcoat and moved back to Toronto." In 1978, after contemplating many of the objectives I had set out for myself, I would become anchor of *The National* But that's another story.

Given the current state of journalism, it may be the naivest of naiveties. Nash concludes his book with the observation that TV journalism has come a long way. But, he writes, "I worry about the enormous spread of the idea that TV journalism is where business is. In fact, it's seen business and has a serious role to play as the communicating glue that holds together a democratic society."

It is precisely that sticky pat that needs public scrutiny from someone who, the Nash, comes from the inside. Now that Knowlton of *The National* has explained how he got where he is, perhaps he can get down to *A Trenchcoat's News* or *Where Broadcasting Goes From Here*.

—RON STANLEY

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Tripping with a word wizard

JITTERBUG PERFUME

By Tom Robbins
(Winston, 242 pages, \$17.95)

Lower power's stoned laureates is back. And, unlike many of his contemporaries, he's still shamelessly sipping the nectar of 1960s psychedelia as if the drugs were just starting to take effect in the 1980s. With his first two novels, *Another Roadside Attraction* and *Even Cowgirls Get the*

Blues, Tom Robbins acquired a reputation as a wildly lyrical writer who could sneak a story through a cosmology of jokes, metaphors, word-plays and quick theories in his third novel, *Still Life With Woodpecker*, the story all but disappeared down a wild shaft of satire-spectacle. But with *Jitterbug Perfume* Robbins finally reconciles verbal delirium with solid narrative. It is his most lucid and enjoyable book yet, a mock epic which addresses the most seri-

ous affront of his generation—getting old.

A kidney about fragrance and immortality, the story spans 1,800 years and slips from the forests of Babelia to the perfumers of Paris, from the backstreets of New Orleans to the bars of Seattle. It originates with Alossor and Kutra, a Schemian couple who learn the secret of immortality. As they pursue their romance for centuries, the foul-smelling post-pud, Pua, in their invisible resort. Their legacy, a magic perfume bottle, falls into the hands of Robbins' heroism, a Seattle waitress who hopes to send her perfume research with a grant from the Drug Users of the Daily Special, a public-spirited organization of waitresses with university degrees. Meanwhile, in Paris, perfume czar Remy LeFevre is searching for the perfect scent, and so is a pair of Queen perfume vendors in New Orleans who import perfume from a mysterious Jamaica named Remy Pijana. Further plot necessary would only invite confusion.

Mad as age has not diminished Robbins' enthusiasm for depicting the universe as an animated circus. "A single teardrop broke through the barricade and made a run for it," he writes. "The nose did its turns on the windmill." Metaphor runs riot through his prose. Comparing an overcast sky to "Cottian cheese that had been dragged nine miles behind a cement truck" is one of his more restrained efforts. But at least Robbins is deliberate in his excess. And his legions are clear when he mentions a tragic contest between Pua and Apollo which established "the tradition that critics must load praise and restraint, attack what is quirky and disobedient."

What makes *Jitterbug Perfume* brilliant entertainment, despite the author's peculiar style, are his slapstick forays into science and metaphysics. Although it is hard to tell where research leaves off and invention begins, Robbins has done his homework. He appears to write knowledgeably about perfume's characteristics and he suggests that fragrance is "a conduit for our earliest memories." Tracing the evolution of the human brain, he points out that smell is the only sense directly wired to the neocortex, that outer layer of the brain which, he says, resembles a flower. Along the way, he weaves in Cheesecake, beetles, bees, moths, ghosts, ESP, PUA and LEO. A dead if LEO has not burnt out some of his brain cells, Dr. Duncyboy replies. "Some people might call it brain damage. I call it genius."

Robbins' sense of humor reduces his worst excesses, and his cheerful optimism is always a treat. *Jitterbug Perfume* should serve as a first-rate elixir for readers willing to ignore the jejune dates on their dreams.

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON



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Chef Olympic gold medalist and great Canadian dishes made from local ingredients

Home cooking on the road

By Ann Walsley

The featured American chefs blundered with shock at the October announcement, and overnight members of the French and Italian teams went openly flat. But chefs from Canada, winners of the first overall championship at the World Culinary Olympics in Frankfurt, West Germany, quickly overcame their initial surprise at the judges' decision and gloried in their newfound status as the gold medalists of cooking. Even the last-minute scramble for champagne—caught up in the excitement of the competitors against chefs from 36 countries, a Canadian official forgot to stock celebratory bottles—did nothing to rob the taste of victory. Declared team manager Henri Duce of Neuchâtel, BC: "We have shown the world that we can develop great dishes that can be called typically Canadian." Indeed, the two chefs representing Canada appealed to the judges' taste buds during the week-long competition with two distinctly Canadian dishes: wild Quebec duck served with Saskatoonberries, gooseberries, cranberries, marsh and other wild mushrooms, and a mouseline of northern pike with shellfish. Yet the win was not entirely surprising: chefs from Canada have

been competing in the quadrennial Culinary Olympics since 1968, which until this year consisted of national teams competing for various medals in three main events with an overall win based on total points. In their reckoning, Canada gained fourth place in 1972 and moved up to second in 1976 (behind Switzerland) before achieving a third-place finish behind the United States and West Germany four years ago. Federal Tourism Minister Thomas McMillan predicted that on the strength of this well-publicized victory alone, serious foreign visitors would come to Canada to sample local dishes.

Not one of the winning team members was born in Canada, and all received their early training outside the country. But collectively and individually their techniques and the dishes they chose represent a style of cooking that is growing in popularity among restaurant-goers and amateur cooks alike. In essence it relies heavily on fresh local ingredients and delicacies. It also draws on traditional regional recipes and avoids calorie-laden and heavily sauced traditional French cuisine in favor of lighter, smaller dishes designed to appeal to weight-conscious diners. Originally founded in 1906 and open to all members of the World Association of Chefs' Societies, the medals distributed

at Frankfurt are among the most coveted—and hotly contested—prizes in the world. New York Times food critic Craig Claiborne, for one, believes that the event is "the most exciting culinary competition in the world."

It breeds hot controversy. Team managers double as judges, although they are not allowed to vote for their own national representatives. And, mischievously, the attempts of good restaurants to create a receptive atmosphere for their dishes, most national teams throw lavish parties for the judges. The members of the second-place U.S. team were particularly disgruntled at being outnumbered both in the kitchens and in the hospitality suites as they argued in vain to ensure the judges' accord. Said U.S. team manager Ferdinand Metz: "It is a big mystery. The judges never make their minds available." U.S. team member Daniel Hagler complained that the Canadians "probably spend 10 times what most countries spend on a party and they invited all the judges." Indeed, the Canadians spent \$40,000 on a banquet for the fellow contestants and judges. Said delegation co-ordinator Georges Chasson: "It could not hurt."

The squabbling over the Culinary Olympics cannot obscure growing international recognition for Canadian chefs who promote indigenous dishes. The New York Times Magazine recently featured a Quebec apricot duck roast, which included rabbit pie and a merguez dessert filled with maple syrup ice cream. Earlier this year *Flow* magazine, a widely read U.S. food magazine, featured a 10-page article on Bonnie Stern, who runs a cooking school in Toronto. Like others in the forefront of the New Canadian Cuisine, Stern is a vocal proponent of Canadian foodstuffs ranging from British Columbia salmon to Ontario lamb. She advocates such hearty cold-weather fare as split-pea soup, meat, peas and buckwheat crepes. *Flow* entitled her article: "There is no doubt that her recipe will become a treasured legacy, not unlike the food of Canada itself." And Stern is not the only Canadian cookbook author in demand: several American food reviewers have been calling her publisher, James Loxness & Co., and demanding copies of Elizabeth David's *Panoramas: 100 Classic Canadian Recipes*, the latest compilation from Toronto veteran author/cook. And Jeanne Benoit, who at 80, is still the celebrated first lady of Canadian cooking, would surely share such accolades in Canada, France, Belgium, England and the United States since publishing her first book, *The Encyclopedia of Canadian Cooking*, in 1968.

Born in 1908, Benoit is one of the few Canadian women. Her first three books, *Classic Canadian Cooking*, *Ap-*



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CLASSIC
BOOKSHOPS



plus *Proches & Peurs* and *Summer Stories*, concentrated on constructing long-forgotten pioneer recipes including pumpkin and apple pudding and Indian stews made with corn meal and arrowroot. In her new book, Baird selected recipes from more recent waves of immigration, including *pane dolce* in Padua (Italian sweet bread baked for Easter). At the same time she promotes using such native ingredients as maple and juniper berries in salads. And her culinary patriotism extends to the names of her dishes—A-long-the-Shafer's souvlaki, and Niagara Peninsula oysters. Said Baird, "Canadian cooking has to draw its inspiration from all the people who make Canada their home."

Classic Canadian Cooking is an eloquent argument urging readers to regain their sense of the growing seasons. Modern methods of storing and transportation make imported produce available year-round, but Baird maintains that local items will be cheaper and fresher than exotic fruits and vegetables that are picked before ripening and shipped long distances.

With its emphasis on regional dishes, ease of preparation and some concern for ethnic concerns, this new Canadian cooking book has much in common with such other currently fashionable cooking techniques as the *Union of States' "New American Cooking"*. Prusse's new cooking rejected the widespread use of flour-and-butter-based sauces which often smothered the flavor of meat and fish dishes. The new American style dish highlights the considered taste of ingredients.

The Canadian version of the international movement starts with the overwhelming approval of Canadian food critics. Said James Kates, who writes regularly for the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, "The value of Canadian cooking because it is better cooking than in most French and is better suited to using ingredients when they are at their best. It means that come late November, instead of eating tasteless imported strawberries, we eat cranberries that are in good shape." Added James Barber, a Vancouver-based critic, "Food in local. So you should be able to have different cooking in Vancouver and To-

ronto." Some of the best chefs in the country have worked under Swiss-born Herbert Sorenson, who has worked in Canada for the past 34 years. He has opened his own restaurant, Baber's, in the Toronto suburb of Mississauga, for the past three years. Sorenson advocates cooking that uses almost exclusively Canadian foodstuffs and has stressed that belief to the chefs and sous-chefs working for him, urging the growth of chefs (mostly mostly several chefs) in the



Proven: 'Buffalo fat leaves a better aftertaste.'

from Nova Scotia and berries, small hard berries that grow as bushes throughout Ontario which he serves in a simple syrup sauce over breast of pheasant. Said Sorenson, "The motto is fresh."

Yet rapidly following a revolution to use local products whenever possible means the time and effort a chef must expend on the preparation of his dishes. In Halifax, 33-year-old French-born chef Bernard Meyer spent six years building up a network of local farmers and fishermen who provide him with most of the ingredients he needs for his kitchen. As a result, customers at his two restaurants, *The Grand* and *The Grill*, can order in summer young mackerel squabs with the flowers attached and meat grilled with fresh herbs—containing the heavy sauces associated with the old French style of cooking.

Bernard Cyr, the chef and owner of *Le Meson des Erables* in Montserrat,

Que., 55 km east of Quebec City, eases his supply problem by relying on his neighbors. Now Cyr's menu includes everything from local salmon with fresh ginger to home-made apple pie crumb. Said Cyr, who has refined his cooking skills since his start as a lumber camp cook in his native New Brunswick 37 years ago. "Here in Quebec, everyone has a garden. You don't need a big garden. In St. Lawrence, crayfish from the St. Lawrence fishermen, smoked pork from St. Paul-de-Montminy and gill-net local fish like haddock."

Cyr's personal campaign for local products is strengthened by the Quebec government's promotion of food growers in the province. Quebec's ministry of agriculture, fisheries and food will spend more than \$100,000 this year alone elevating the consciousness of chefs with cooking competitions, courses to local farms and printed guides on where to buy fresh delicacies such as quail. As a result, formerly overlooked products including radish—a salad vegetable—and snow crab have appeared more regularly in restaurants across the province. Said ministry food consultant Suzanne Leclerc, "Six years ago you could never find snow crab from the north St. Lawrence River or Quebec fisherman throw it back because it was small. Now, since no promotion to chefs in 1979 we have snow crab everywhere."

Meanwhile, other provincial agricultural departments and producers' marketing boards have used television, radio and newspaper advertisements to trumpet the virtues of southern Ontario cheese, Saskatchewan grains and Ontario fruit to chefs and consumers. But the sales programs are not always unqualified successes at the restaurant level. Although the Ontario Pork Producers Marketing Board claims it has boosted its per capita consumption of pork by as much as 30% in 1980, with the help of campaigns such as "Put pork on your fork," its Toronto restaurant, *The Pork Place*, closed last February after five money-losing years.

Still, the increased use of local ingredients has had a natural to the adoption of regional dishes that often include variations of native and immigrant cuisine. Like many other chefs in the Maritimes, Halifax's Bernard Meyer has adapted Acadian dishes but his version of "trippie" pie, a classic Acadian chicken-potato casserole, is a festive stew with a shish kebab and fresh herbs. And near Mount Carmel, 25 km from Summerside on the south shore of P.E.I., the *Stolle de Mer* restaurant denotes its entire menu to Acadian-inspired food, including steamer clams boiled in butter.

Winnipeg also offers a culinary experience not found in much larger cities: native Indian recipes featuring goose

and fish dishes served with vegetables such as wild rice and better soups for dessert. But Mary Richard, a co-owner of this city's *Thyme* restaurant, who has helped operate it for the past four years, candidly admits that she had to make drastic modifications to native recipes in order to keep her customers eating local. Said Richard, "Traditionally, I would cook dried buffalo jerky [fried meat] and chobuckos into a powder and mix it with melted buffalo fat to make pemmican. But people would not go for that, so the buffalo fat is now a little substitute and the chobuckos are now gummy. So I put in butter and wild blueberries instead."

Restaurants searching for new and interesting ways to combine local ingredients often find themselves in local produce markets rubbing shoulders with customers eager to witness their own home-cooked meals. Despite cheese enthusiasts from Toronto drive to Put and Rancelle's *Harlow's Woodchuck*, 100 km west of the city, to buy fresh Ontario goat cheeses, including feta and cheese dishes marinated in olive oil and spices. Toronto cooking instructor Bonnie Smith finds the wide variety of such markets a welcome change. She can vividly recall when most local supermarkets had a limited produce department. Said Smith, "Ten years ago there wasn't good produce in

the stores. In the mid 1970s, for example, the only variety of lettuce that most shoppers in smaller communities could find was iceberg. Now romaine and leaf lettuce are available throughout the country."

Expanded racks in grocery stores and markets and the news of globally sourced recipes in bookstores is testimony to an increased awareness of food and cooking. Canadians spend 30 per cent of their food budgets on meals prepared in restaurants (an average of \$21.75 weekly by each family and a 25-per-cent increase over the past five years), giving proponents of the new Canadian cuisine an already receptive market for their message.

Nowhere is the restaurant-going public more active than in Montreal, where there are some 4,000 restaurants. Said Claude Trudel, director-general of the Association of Quebec Restaurants, "In 18 years the number of restaurants has gone from nine to 76 on Crescent Street, and on St. Denis Street there are now 238 restaurants between Sherbrooke Street and the beginning of Old Montreal." In Toronto Sorenson, he says, he must constantly remind his chefs and patrons that Canadian dishes can provide delightful, sophisticated eating. He noted that some customers who chose his lightly named soups were surprised to find the menu "had surprised to

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Georges Chavet, the Olympic delegation co-ordinator and president of the Canadian Federation of Clubs de Cuisine, an influential organization with more than 800 members, has plans to foster the acceptance of the new cuisine. He intends to open a culinary school next September modelled after the Culinary Institute of America, based in Hyde Park, N.Y., 120 km north of New York City. Professional chefs would teach relatively basic classes and cater to their professional interest in updating their menus and techniques. To help support the school, Chavet plans to open a restaurant for students to try their hand at digesting the winning Canadian Frankfurt entries. Chavet is working with the department of employment and immigration for as much as 50 per cent of the start-up costs for the program.

The Culinary Institute of America opened its restaurant, The American Beauty, two years after the U.S. team finished first in the 1988 Culinary Olympics. Now, students serve dishes ranging from Hudson Valley pheasant breast wrapped in grape leaves and lentils to deep-fried Monterey Jack cheese with guacamole, and customers regularly deposit \$30 to hold a dinner reservation in the 180-seat restaurant. Bilingual director Ferdinand Metz "Ships per cent of our clientele travel 80 miles each way for a meal."

Diners might willingly pay for dishes that was good for Canada in Frankfurt. But despite the emphasis on simplicity and local produce in the new Canadian cuisine, cookbook author Reid warns food lovers that cooking some of the award-winning dishes is not as easy as that: "perennial favorite, the grilled cheese sandwich. For one thing, the Frankfurt recipe include such ingredients as Sauerkraut, berries, tart red berries resembling red currants, which are still difficult to find in most grocery stores. Yet Reid, catering the spirit of the pioneers, urged Canadians to emulate their forebears and improvise with what they have. The new Canadian cooking is not limited to simple rustic foods issued by celebrated Canadian chefs, but belongs to everyone. Reid Reid, "Food is part of our culture. It comes from people and it is important because it gives a sense of place." Clearly, Canadians can take new pride in their country's cooking, now in the knowledge that it belongs in good company on the international stage.

MVA Diane Lachon in Vancouver, Gordon Legg in Calgary, Jane Rogers in Toronto and Veronique Robert in Montreal.

JUSTICE

The unblinking public eye

Since television news first saw Canadian Joseph McCarthy investigate Communist influences at the U.S. Army in 1953, television cameras have become an almost integral part of the U.S. judicial process. Today, no fewer than 40 states permit TV cameras into courts of law. In Canada, judges have steadfastly banned the practice, but two recent examples indicate that the unblinking public eye may yet find a place in Canadian courts. Last month a circuit court filmed a murder trial in Kingston, Ont.—it resulted in the conviction of 30-year-old Linda Chén—as part of an upcoming documentary series called *Loups*. And the televised hearings into the mysterious deaths at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children before Mr. Justice Samuel Grange occupied viewers for 30 months before they concluded earlier this year. Said our lawyer Dan Henry: "The cliché is that justice must not only be done, it must be seen to be done. Today, it is the electronic media that can best do that."

Despite the two concessions made in the name of public education, the Cana-

dian Judicial Council, a 35-member body of judges, recommended last year against allowing TV cameras in courts. And last month New Brunswick Judge James Harper upheld that tradition by refusing to allow TV cameras to record the upcoming trial of Frances

Despite the approval of Chief Justice Dickson, Canadian judges have steadfastly banned TV from their courts

Richard Blatfield on a marijuana charge despite the willingness of both the prosecutor and the presiding attorney. But there is a small group of judges, including Canada's chief justice, Brian Dickson, that has endorsed TV's place in the court—when neither judges, lawyers nor witnesses object.

Supporters of TV in the courts cite the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which

guarantees citizens a public trial. Said Henry: "The participants in a trial should not discriminate between the methods of making information public." But opponents maintain that cameras would jeopardize the constitutional guarantee of a fair trial. Said prominent Toronto criminal lawyer Edward Greenpan: "If a television camera takes a trial into a stage for national nightly observation, it may turn some of the witnesses and even lawyers into willing and unwilling actors, and cause others to freeze up. But one thing is not to be made the difficult and sometimes tortuous search for truth any easier."

Like many lawyers, Greenpan is wary that courts might sacrifice their dignity if cameras were admitted. "A trial is not for the entertainment of the people," he said. "It is a very serious business. The liberty of the subject is at stake." But others think that lawyers, many of whom are conservative by nature, object to TV cameras simply in order to protect their mystique. Said Allan Richardson, a professor at Osgoode Hall Law School at York University: "There is a certain grandeur and mystique connected to the courts, and many lawyers feel that letting cameras in can break that down."

—BRIAN DICKSON, with Michael Crawford.

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In the *Legacy* series are two volumes, ranging from Mozart to Richard Strauss, and a fourth reflecting Gould's fascination with the pioneers of modern music. In effect, this is doing a taste-test—and superbly engineered—version of Gould's greatest hits, selecting individual piano pieces from a wide range of works. Unfortunately, that format prevents the listener from appreciating the architecture of entire works, including Bach's English and French suites—an approach fundamental to Gould's own interpretations of any music.

But speculation among music lovers is keenest about works which Gould recorded that remain unreleased. The *Legacy* contains a live performance of the Bach D minor Concerto recorded in London in 1967, which has only been available in the Soviet Union. According to Messiaen, the still has in its vaults enough material for two complete new Bach albums. And Gould's executor, Toronto lawyer Stephen Posen, estimates that 15 to 20 albums of new recordings, equal to Gould's existing technical standards, could be produced from the 150 materials, the rca archives and Gould's private tapes. At present, one work that is likely to appear is Gould conducting a dozen members of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra in a chamber version of Wagner's *Siegfried*. Myd. Those who have heard Gould's interpretations judge it a masterpiece, and rca is currently negotiating with the estate for recording rights.

As the music world waits for the Myd, the cumulative process of marketing and manufacturing Gould's recordings. Although Posen received higher private bids for Gould's Yamaha grand piano, he sold it to Roy Thomson Hall as part of Gould's legacy to Canadian culture. Similarly, the National Library of Canada purchased almost all of Gould's private effects, including the now-off-collectible piano chair and a scarf and gloves set he wore year-round in his early careers to ward off cold. The Glenn Gould Memorial Foundation has established a \$25,000 prize for music and communications in his honor, and among many planned film projects, the rca is producing a two-hour portrait by Vincent Tivoli and Eric Tiv.

Some of Gould's many contributions to culture appear in unexpected places. He wrote the film score for *Shogun: A Journey* (1975) and the Canadian film *The Wave*. And shooting toward another solar system 38,000 years away in the Pioneer 10 space probe with its cargo of one male and one female silhouette, several mathematical formulas and Bach's *Agnus* played by Glenn Gould. All his life Gould declared the star system, after his death, ironically, he is on his way to universal appreciation.

—MARK CHANNICKI



Bob Reinson, Schuler, John Lithgow. Rise a department store Son's daughter

FILMS

Voyage of the bland

1988 OVERSEAS TWO

Directed by Peter Hyams

U.S. director Peter Hyams (*Copernicus One*, *Oxley*, *The Star Chamber*) declined the job when MGM-United Artists first asked him to direct *Jack*, the sequel to Stanley Kubrick's 1961 *A Space Odyssey*. Although he accepted in the end, Hyams was concerned that his film would suffer after the success of the 1968 classic. He had reason to worry—*Jack* is more than simply an updated sequel of an inspired predecessor. It is a transfix—so many tight years behind the original that it does not even belong in the same galaxy.

Jack film is in way reflects its era. It played on the 1960s mood about exploring the realm of outer space and the human mind. It was a technological ballet flung through a ballroom scene, a dazzling spectacle of special effects. Itched to an airy theme about the evolution of human consciousness through control with higher intelligence. By contrast, 1970 is a movie for the postmodern period, a Cold War melodrama about astronauts who have single cause to fear that there will not even be a world for them to return to.

In the first film the U.S. spaceship *Discovery* flies to Jupiter to investigate a mysterious moonfall. During the voyage, the H.A.L. 9000 computer running the ship goes berserk and murders

all but one of the astronauts, David Bowman. Finally, the moonfall reveals Bowman to make him to a higher plane of existence.

In the sequel, a joint Soviet-U.S. expedition sets out to rendezvous with the *Discovery* and find out what happened. But while the space is under way, the Soviet Union and the United States go to war in Central America. The story of how the astronauts prove that they can cooperate better than the politicians and how the moonfall happens to send a message of brotherly love to Earth seems calculated to comfort and inspire an anxious flagging audience in the holiday season. But 1970's shallow optimism rings as hollow as the laughter of a department store Santa Claus.

Like its predecessor, 1978 has barely enough plot to make it out of the block, let alone to justify. But 1978 was a feast for the eye, while in 1978 the one-level special effects are stale and formulaic. The characters of Hayward Flood (Ray Schuler) and David Bowman (Kevin Costner, in his original role) are as bland now as before.

The only thrill of recognition in 1978 takes place when the astronauts reactivate H.A.L. Once again, Costner actor Douglas Rain has created the marvelous voice with the psychotic edge that gives the film its few moments of suspense. H.A.L. is not enough to rescue 1978, but its entertaining presence ensures that the mission is not completely in vain. —GILLIAN MCKAY

A battle of heart and mind

THE BOSTONIANS

Directed by James Ivory

For every devoted scholar of American novelist Henry James's dense, circuitous prose, there is a score of others who find James irrelevant to the 20th century. A bold aside to that view lies in James's 1866 novel, *The Bostonians*, in which the novelist addressed what he labeled "the most salient and peculiar point in our social life: the situation of women." James's war between the sexes translates into a ferocious ideological struggle between a Manhattan lawyer, Basil Ransom, played in the film version by Christopher Reeve, and his Boston cousin, Olive Chancellor (Fanny Bolder). Ransom, an epigrammatic male traditionalist, and Olive, a fighter for women's emancipation, battle over an imprudent, beautiful young woman, Verena (Madeline Potter). Olive wants Verena to be a spokeswoman for female rights—and also desires her. Basil wants a stay-at-home wife.

Everything seems in place for a volatile film with classical 19th-century relevance. The people who have brought *The Bostonians* to the screen—producer Sami Merchant, director James Ivory and screenwriter Ruth Prawer Jhabvala—had succeeded with James in their starring role in the film of the *Bostonians*. Unfortunately, their success, *The Bostonians* is nearly featureless, often scholastic and far too heavy as a dialogue. Luckily, the cast of characters picks up for a vacation at Martha's Vineyard and, in its second half, the film comes alive.

With director Ivory apparently asleep on the beach, the actors must react for themselves. Reeve is a subdued, disaffected presence, and Jhabvala's script is a role better, with her bitter-sweet and odd-like traits, looks the part of the desirable Verena. But the most compelling reason to see the film is Regehr's luminous performance as the feminist Olive. She reveals Olive's turbulent, almost self-consciousness—baptized Verena, nibbling her feet and, finally, brushing across her mouth with a kiss. Those elements are half-buried in James's novel under a shroud of 19th-century discretion. But Regehr, who obviously adores Olive, appears to have taken control of the film and tried it to support Olive's cause. She wins the audience's affection—and unapologetically makes *The Bostonians* almost relevant again. —GERALD PEARY

Intricate poetry of a popular master



Whistler's dream: delicate, airy sketches of loss

Soon after James McNeill Whistler, at the age of 14, announced his decision to become an artist, his worried mother advised him: "I only warn you not to be a butterfly sporting about from one temptation to idleness to another." Whistler's formidable mother—when he was named in the 1852 portrait that became a popular American icon—tried to see her worst fears come true. Later in life, Whistler even adopted the butterfly as his personal signature. It was a fitting symbol for the bright, behaviorist lifestyle he led in the drawing rooms and cafes of 19th-century London and Paris, and for his restless search for a refined ephemeral beauty in art.

Whistler's remarkable journey from a solid realist style based on the 19th-century Dutch masters to a sensualist approach of his own is the subject of *The Achievements of James McNeill Whistler*, an exhibition at the Art Gallery of Ontario. Organized by the AGO's curator of prints and drawings, Kathleen Lochman, it was displayed earlier

goal when he excelled at West Point Military Academy to please his mother. After failing an exam, he used a timely interludium to move to Paris to study art when he was 21.

There, he quickly earned recognition as a dandy and a deft writer by spending more time in the cafes of the Left Bank than in class. But he turned his eccentric activities to practical purpose. Allying himself with the controversial realist movement, he depicted Paris street peddlers, street prostitutes and run-down tenements. The AGO show's prints by Rembrandt and other Dutch masters reveal that Whistler was deeply influenced by their dense, detailed style of etching. Later, in his 1859 etchings of Thames River docks and boatyards, he employed a looser, more open style which reflected his growing interest in Japanese prints.

Despite his daring choice of subject matter, Whistler's work as a realist had been formally cautious and derivative. But during the 1860s he abandoned realism and devoted the rest of his career to

the pursuit of beauty alone. Paring his images down to a minimalist atmosphere, he came as close to abstraction as anything before Cézanne. His style reached its most exquisite expression in an 1881 series of etchings of Venice which capture its fading glory. In his magnificent Nocturnes, he used velvety washes of tone over city skylines of line to create haunting views of a vaporous, floating city.

Initially, critics rejected Whistler's work as flimsy and impractical, but he faced them down with flair. In 1883 he mounted his own exhibition of etchings. He held it in a yellow-and-white room and wore a servant dressed in yellow livery to distribute a catalogue containing excerpts from the most scathing reviews of his work. The publicity stunt was a huge success, and by the time of his death in 1903 he had won the acclaim that had so long eluded him. As the ambitious, academic tribute at the AGO demonstrates, Whistler's butterfly reputation has been replaced by one of solid respect. —GILLIAN MACLEAN

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Fiction

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- 2 *The Fourth Protocol, Forsyth* (V)
- 3 *Strong Medicine, Mosley* (V)
- 4 *First Among Equals, Archer* (V)
- 5 *Sins Dirty Creek, MacLeod* (V)
- 6 *The Applique Procession, Southern* (V)
- 7 *Not Wanted on the Voyage, Frutkin*
- 8 *The Day After* (V)
- 9 *The Skiffles, Poon* (V)
- 10 *Proof, Francis* (V)

Nonfiction

- 1 *Isotopes, Isaacs with Novak* (V)
- 2 *The President's Land, Davis* (V)
- 3 *Loving Jack Oiler, Sussman* (V)
- 4 *What They Don't Teach You at Harvard Business School, McCormack* (V)
- 5 *The Traders Inside Canada's Stock Markets, Ross* (V)
- 6 *Hafström, The Making of the Prime Minister, MacDonald*
- 7 *A Day in the Life of Canada, Edited by Cohen*
- 8 *History on the Run, Nook* (V)
- 9 *Tapes, A Shocky Story, Williams* with Lavigne (V)
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The new Ottawa Comedy Hour

By Allan Fotheringham

Michael Wilson, says a colleague of mine in Ottawa, is doing the work of two men—Laurier and Hardy. If so, the Clark is bringing back fond memories of Abbott and Costello. What's on first? How can Ottawa tell these days, what with the squeaky-clean new government that was going to rid us of a federal sleaze bag, the kind leaving personal papers lying around hotel lobbies and sending off pages that include confidential names? The voters of the press love to see a confident new regime come as unveiled as quickly, reviving fond memories of innocencies that didn't get sewed to Jerebaker, luggage that couldn't find an airplane, confidentiality votes that couldn't be won and elections that didn't turn out to be called. If I'll wait bring as this, why did vassalists die?

What is so delightful about the drapings of The Jerebaker returned to work as quickly in that they are, simply, dreamers. They want to, no know, "control the agenda" of the news—the formula perfected so well by the smooth businessmen who control Ramon Rodriguez in the White House and who manipulate him as one would move pieces around on a chessboard. Mr. McLaughlin's press office is run by Bill Pax, a lovable rogue from a small town in Northern Ontario who was plucked by the PM from his previous incarnation as *The Toronto Star's* man in Washington. As such, he waded with some amazement the half-foggy and smoke-and-mirrors operation of the Republican, the wondrous and marvellous expense story which frustrates and infuriates the delectable White House press.

McLaughlin is a media genius, fascinated with it. Gave him 14 press clippings about himself and he'll fill sixteen pages. Don't worry, the former Trudeau principal secretary who has shed his moustache and his belly without losing his Woody Allen wit, was in Washington the other day dropping pearls of sarcasm under the Ivy.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

League care of a group of inmates at the Johns Hopkins Institute. When asked if it was true that Trudeau never read newspapers or watched television, Abbott confessed it was so. This led, he said, to many embarrassing situations when people would rush up to the great man at weekend social occasions and seek his response to a mighty world event, only to discover a stunned look on his face. It was not true, according to Abbott, that the staff would phone Trudeau when a noteworthy event occurred, just to make sure he would not be standing at a cocktail party with egg-

might leave around where curious reporters might pick them up and pass them on? Best to me.

Joe Clark is a more mature man than when Prime Minister in his brief moment, somewhat rehabilitated in the public mind, trying to appear statesmanlike in his new mode as our external affairs minister. Why would he then hire some delighted soul from the real estate industry who, when sending Joe's canned wisdom to a radio station in St. Catharines, happens to include on the tape the inner workings of the mind of our ambassador abroad? Part of the answer is had judgment.

The story of Clark's last luggage was not the luggage, which goes astray on all of us, as the scribbler who suffers from terminal air terminalitis tell you. It was that he packed such colorful, campy items as a radio, who could not read an airline schedule and, as night follows day, couldn't count and lost him his government and his career in some months.

It's why I think my fellow air-stated wretches are going rather overboard about the alleged concentration camp security restrictions being imposed on their government contacts who are no longer allowed to blurt out vital secrets on the tarmac. The press has only to be patient and allow Kansas nature to take its course.

Disgraced congressmen, passed over for the coveted job, always rat. Judicial rivals, and often rival lovers, always turn steel pigtails. The world has never run short of complaint people who are prepared to reveal the dirt on those who were their best friends last week. Of such is the Bible and Shakespeare made. Daytime soap would be without it.

A government that tries to impose impossible standards of secrecy, as all new bushy-tailed governments always do, simply invites the consternation of an informed press that, once enraged, pursues even more ardently the leaks and whispers and rumors and gossip that are the only things that make politics bearable. And if all that fails? Well then, Laurel and Hardy, Abbott and Costello, Wilson and Clark will always be available.



all over his Green silk tie.

No such problems with the current resident of 24 Sussex Drive. He may be chief of state, but in history he is more concerned about the position is how he's doing this getting around to doing it. It's all falls, in the end, because you can count on some incompetent dolt doing to poor Wilson and current Joe as their staffs have done to them.

One must understand that when they drew up the original ad for the Arroyo collar people, they brought in Michael Wilson as the model. He is Bay Street Supreme, right schools, right Bay Street background, takes a bribe, has a current out of the U.S. Marquis and a square that he had his mother arrange his dates with the man lady who is now his wife. (The information comes from his wife.) He would help George Hines across a street. Why doesn't he have a wife awake side who follows around after him, picking up finding notes that he

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